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OUR FLAG AT VALPARAISO.

THE news from Chili has excited general indignation, not unmingled, however, with a dash of National pride. For, the more unjust Spain's conduct appears in her attacks on the Chilean Republic, the brighter by contrast seems the honorable part played at Valparaiso by the official representatives of the United States. It was fitting that the Great Republic should be foremost in her efforts to preserve a sister republic from the dangers threatened by a transatlantic and despotic state. To have found the representatives even of governments like those of England and France side by side with us in so honorable an enterprise would have been discreditable, since it is our duty to be in advance. On grounds of humanity, as well as of patriotism, our people are glad to find General KILPATRICK and Commodore RODGERS so ardent in their efforts to prevent the bombardment of Valparaiso. At the same time, of course, it is just as well, under the circumstances, that they stopped where they did in their praiseworthy efforts. The position of our Government (whether rightly or wrongly) is one of strict neutrality between Spain and Chili. Strict neutrality would hardly allow the sinking of the Spanish fleet. The *Monadnock*, single-handed, could have blown the *Numancia* out of water, and all her consorts with her—and, for that matter, the three British frigates cruising there, also. But this plan would hardly have carried out the instructions of our Government. The bombardment of Valparaiso has been threatened ever since last September. The PRESIDENT knew perfectly well then and ever since that this was a commercial port, greatly supported by the subjects of neutral government; that it was unarmed and defenceless; that its bombardment would result in great loss of neutral property, and that this bombardment was imminent. Having had the situation before him for many months, the Executive would have transmitted orders for special action in case of bombardment, had he designed any. For that reason, we think our representatives stopped at about the right point, and it is well they went no further. The General and the Commodore both are rather of the fighting order, as their dispatches on this question, as well as previous reputation, will show. They have now both done the country great credit by their strenuous endeavors to induce the Spaniards to desist from their designs on the Chilean city.

The bombardment of Valparaiso is the long-threatened sequel to an original act of violence on the part of Spain. Like the Austro-Prussian dispute, hostilities between Spain and Chili had a two-fold cause—one ostensible and one real; one particular and palpable, and the other remote and general; one a trivial pretext, and the other a far-reaching policy. The chief one of the few ostensible causes of Spain's declaration of war was the refusal of Chili to allow the Spanish war-vessels to coal in her ports, when Spain, having seized the Chincha Islands, became thereby involved

in hostilities with Peru. For this, and a few other acts, Chili was held to account. The real object of Spain was to spring upon the chain of coastwise South American republics, and, in the resulting struggle, get a firm foothold again upon the Pacific shores. Every effort was made in vain by Chili to satisfy the Spanish government. On the 17th of September last, Admiral PAREJA arrived at Valparaiso, and instantly handed in a paper containing the grievances of his government—to wit: the coaling of Peruvian ships when that of Spanish ships was refused, in Chilean ports; insults to the house of the Spanish legation; and gross attacks against Spain in a Valparaiso newspaper. He declared he had come for satisfaction—and, in token of this satisfaction, he demanded a salute of twenty-one guns to the Spanish ensign from one of the forts of the republic, which he promised to answer with an equal number to the Chilean flag. Bombardment was the penalty of refusal. The Chilean government promptly responded that it was beneath the dignity of any country to listen to such proposals in such a form. "Chili," said the reply, "cannot confess itself culpable of imaginary insults against Spain, nor accept the humiliating and disgraceful proposal that the Spanish flag should be saluted by the guns of the republic—a proposition which is peremptorily and firmly refused." Admiral PAREJA instantly rejoined by repeating his ultimatum in terms more insulting than before, and declared that since "an apology for the insults offered by Chili to Spain" was refused, at 6 o'clock on the 24th he would "seek to obtain, with the force at his command," the required reparation. On the 23d, the Chilean government replied that the republic refused to "submit herself to such dishonorable and unjustifiable propositions as those offered now to her. Chili will never buy peace at the cost of her rights and her honor. The government of the republic henceforth refuses, whatever future contingencies may arise, all demands for indemnification arising from the employment of the forces at the command of the Spanish Admiral."

The whole Diplomatic Corps at Santiago at once remonstrated with PAREJA; but he declared his orders were positive, and announced a blockade of Chili. But this last was preposterously inefficient, as might be expected from an attempt to blockade 2,000 kilometres, or about 1,240 English miles of coast, with more than twenty ports, by four or five slow frigates, a transport and a dispatch-boat. His squadron was reinforced, but did no better, the Chileans running the blockade easily, and even cutting out the Spanish blockader *Covadonga*, and capturing her. The disheartened PAREJA then put an end to himself by a bullet through his head, and NUNEZ succeeded him in command of the fleet.

At the very outset, the Spanish Government had perceived the impossibility of punishing Chili by a pretended blockade. She had opened twenty new ports of entry at one stroke of the pen—in Spain's palmist days her fleets could not have closed them. It was evident that, to prevent herself from becoming a laughing-stock, she must do something more effective. Now, to transport Spanish troops to the Pacific, merely to give as a privilege to the Chileans the advantage of fighting on their own terms, and to decline for the same reason to employ her great naval power, is rather more than Spain could be expected to do—the mythical politeness of the armies at Fontenoy would be positive indecorum to such international courtesy. No, it was clear that Spain wanted a Naval

fight. Chili could not or would not accommodate her—the combined fleets of Chili and Peru having, as NUNEZ rather oddly but truly alleges, always avoided a contest with her. Hence the bombardment of Valparaiso.

Simple as the matter seems, we touch a nice question of international law in this matter of the right to bombard a hostile commercial city which is unprovided with fortifications. Ample notice should be given in any case, of course—the general point is a truism. Whether sufficient notice or not was given, is a matter of fact and opinion combined. Now, Admiral NUNEZ only gave four days' notice—time enough for persons to get away, but not enough for removing all the goods from warehouses. But, of course, some inkling must have been had of the possibility of such an occurrence. For, so long as last September, Admiral PAREJA gave official warning of his purpose to bombard Valparaiso at the end of forty-five days. And ever since, that possibility has been before the minds of the citizens and merchants; though its daily removal has given the latter confidence to accumulate possessions in the city.

As for the bombardment of March 31st, the only wonder is that it did not do more damage. It was perfectly unresisted. But there were very few persons killed, and these, doubtless, from rash exposure. The merchandise destroyed was almost entirely that contained in Chilean public buildings and the adjoining warehouses. Yet stray shots, resulting from firing high or wide, were certain to occur, and these, in many cases, destroyed private dwellings. Commodore RODGERS's report tells us that the Spanish Admiral "directed his fire principally against public buildings and storehouses," and that four of the stone buildings "connected with the Custom-House were entirely destroyed, with their contents. Other adjoining buildings, used for the same purpose, were very much injured. The value of merchandise destroyed in these was vaguely estimated at some twenty-two millions of dollars. The Intendencia, or government house, the Bolsa, or exchange, and the railroad buildings were damaged to a considerable extent. Naturally and inevitably, parts of the city which the Spanish Admiral declared he did not intend to injure received many of his missiles. Several blocks of private buildings were destroyed by fire, and churches and convents and hospitals were not exempt from injury." The firing lasted but two hours and fifty minutes.

But, through all this affair, the conduct of Commodore RODGERS and General KILPATRICK is honorable to themselves and a proud record for their country. For there were some special reasons which gave the Chileans a peculiar claim upon foreign governments to aid them in the protection of Valparaiso. The Chileans are the best of the mongrel Spanish races in South America, and our people have more affinity with them than with any others. They are active and enterprising. Most of the business, however, in Valparaiso is done by foreigners—English, French, Americans, etc., and especially by the English. It is in deference to the character of the population that the Chilean government has not defended Valparaiso, counting on the peaceful nature of the place and the large interests of neutrals there to prevent it from being an object of the Spanish fire. Nor was this course of conduct at all a necessary one, for Valparaiso is an exceedingly defensible place. It is built on a series of heights or bluffs, rising one above another, and forts could easily have been built on these points,

which would have given a plunging fire on the harbor, and rendered capture by the Spaniards almost impossible. This is the clearer from the fact that the Spaniards have only one vessel that is of any account—the *Numancia*—which is a mongrel iron-clad. If, instead of its few petty mud forts, substantial earthworks had been thrown up, and guns mounted, Valparaiso might have stood a smart siege, and inflicted a great loss on the Spanish. But, as we have said, in defence of the feelings of the foreign residents, of many nationalities, the other and pacific course was adopted. That is the reason why we find the diplomatic corps protesting so strongly against the conduct. And that is the reason why the citizens of Valparaiso with one accord praise our American minister and commander, and rebuke the British. These citizens considered that Chili had earned the right to the most strenuous exertions, or to open resort to force, on the part of the representatives of the foreign governments, by the peculiar character and circumstances of Valparaiso.

But why did not the English Admiral join Commodore RODGERS in his silence for promoting the bombardment by force? There will not be a great difference of opinion in the Navy on that point. Justly or unjustly, our Naval officers will trace the conduct of the British Admiral entirely to the fact that the Yankees were seen to carry off all the honors of a contest with the Spaniards, since the *Monadnock* could surely have blown their whole fleet to pieces. That this was the reason derives probability from the fact that the British residents of Valparaiso were unanimous in condemning the course of their Admiral and approving the course of the American Commodore. But, whatever the object of the British officer, the American sailor *did* carry off all the laurels, as the feeling in Valparaiso and elsewhere will testify. The only difficulty that Commodore RODGERS found, indeed, was in restraining himself from attacking the Spanish fleet. A risk which that officer would not take, in naval warfare, if occasion required, few officers would care to assume. But, in this case, as a warm advocate of the Monitors from the start, he felt perfectly secure against the combined guns of all the war-vessels in the port of Valparaiso.

LIST of Volunteer organizations which have been or are ordered to be mustered out of service, not included in previous circulars from the War Department: Connecticut—Infantry, Thirteenth; California—Cavalry, Companies H, L, M, Second; Illinois—Infantry, Eighth; Indiana—Infantry, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth; Iowa—Infantry, Eighth; Maine—Infantry, Twelfth and first battalion; Missouri—Infantry, Twenty-first, Cavalry, Twelfth and remainder of Thirteenth; Minnesota—Cavalry, Brackett's battalion; Nevada—Cavalry, remainder of First; New York—Infantry, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-Eighth; New Jersey—Infantry, Thirty-fourth; Ohio—Infantry, Forty-eighth and Fifty-sixth; Wisconsin—Infantry, Forty-eighth completed and Company E, Fiftieth; U. S. colored troops—Infantry, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Forty-fourth, Fifty-second, Fifty-eighth, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Third, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Nineteenth; Artillery, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth heavy. The Eighty-second U. S. colored troops still remains in service, the order for its muster-out having been revoked.

THE companies of the First and Third battalions, Eighteenth U. S. infantry, are designated and assigned to posts in the Department of the Missouri by the regimental commander under General Orders No. 36, Headquarters Department of Missouri, as follows:

First battalion—to Fort Laramie, Companies B, E and G, Captain HULL, Brevet Major commanding; to Fort Bridger, Companies H and F, Captain MILLS, Brevet Major commanding; to Fort Casper, Companies A and D, Captain MORRIS, Brevet Major commanding; to Camp Douglass, Company C, Captain McCLEERY.

Third battalion—to Camp Douglass, Companies A, E and G, Major LEWIS, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel commanding; to Big Laramie, Companies F and H, Captain MIZNER, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel commanding; to Camp Wardwell, Companies B and D, Captain KELLOGG, Brevet Major commanding; to Fort Sedgwick, Company C, Captain BENHAM, Brevet Major. The companies of the Second battalion will be assigned to their respective posts upon their arrival at Fort Reno, Dakota Territory.

MAJOR and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. WHITALL, Paymaster U. S. A., was buried in Santa Fé, N. M., on the 31st of March, with Masonic honors. Colonel Whitall entered the Army in 1838.

THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL MEIGS, in reply to an inquiry of the House, has written a long letter respecting the burial of soldiers who died or were killed during General SHERMAN'S march to the sea. He says that all the Union dead remain where they were buried. No graves have been pillaged or ploughed over, and all burial places are being inclosed as fast as possible. He further says that it is proposed to establish three National cemeteries in the Department of Georgia, to which will be removed all bodies of Union soldiers which do not now rest in church-yards or other permanent and decent grounds, viz.: at Atlanta, Andersonville, and either Savannah or Millen. All bodies in the vicinity of Macon and in Southwestern Georgia will be removed to Andersonville, where about 13,000 are now buried. All those between Resaca and Atlanta, and in the vicinity of Jonesborough will be removed to Atlanta. All those between Resaca and the Tennessee line will be removed to Chattanooga, Tenn. All those in the vicinity of Savannah and Millen will be removed to one or the other of those two points. There are supposed to be about 30,000 bodies of Union soldiers in the Department of Georgia. The removal of that portion of these remains requiring removal may entail an expenditure of about \$75,000. It is also proposed to ask Congress for a general appropriation for this purpose, covering the whole of the States.

THE Companies of the First battalion, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, at present under the command of Brevet Major HENRY KETTELAS, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, have been distributed as follows: Company B, Captain MEREDITH, and Company E, Lieutenant BROWN, with Battalion Headquarters at Fort Morgan, Alabama; Company H, Brevet Major CURTIS, and Company A, Brevet Captain GALLOWAY, at Fort Gaines; Company C, Captain BRATTON, at Batteries Gladding and Mackintosh, opposite Mobile; Company D, Captain JEWETT, at Montgomery, Alabama; and Company G, Brevet Major YORK, and Company F, Brevet Major TRACY, at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama. Company E, Third battalion, Brevet Major OGILBY, is now at Selma, Alabama; Company B, Third battalion, Brevet Major OCCLESTON, is at Huntsville, Alabama; Company G, Third battalion, Brevet Captain LORN, at Bridgeport, Alabama. First Lieutenant A. W. CORLISS is battalion Adjutant. The regimental Headquarters, with five companies of the Third battalion, still remain at Mobile. The post-office address of all the companies (except the Second battalion, which is at Vicksburg), is Mobile, Alabama.

Six companies of the Seventeenth infantry, with the headquarters of the regiment, General S. P. HEINTZELMAN commanding, arrived at Galveston, Texas, on the 22d of April. The command consists of Companies A, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel MASON, Lieutenant PLUMMER; Company B, Brevet Major LATHROP, Lieutenant DEMPSKY; Company C, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel ELLIS, Lieutenant C. P. SMITH; Company E, Captain WHITEMORE; Company F, Captain SANGER; Company G, Captain G. W. SMITH. General HEINTZELMAN has as regimental Adjutant Lieutenant O. M. MITCHELL, and as regimental Quartermaster Lieutenant BAILEY. The third battalion is commanded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. MASON, Adjutant Moss and Quartermaster T. M. K. SMITH; it was encamped in the city, but is soon to be stationed in the interior. The second battalion, Major BOOTES and Lieutenant-Colonel PLYMPTON, had arrived in New Orleans, and were daily expected at Galveston, when they will be assigned to positions in the interior.

THE following is an abstract of the recent movements of troops in the Military Division of the Pacific: First U. S. cavalry, regimental headquarters established at Drum Barracks, Cal.; Companies A, C, D, E, G and K, en route to Arizona; H and I en route to Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory; F and M at Presidio, under orders for the Department of the Columbia; Company B at Presidio, Cal.; Company L at Sacramento, Cal. Second U. S. artillery, Company D, transferred to Point San Jose, Cal.; Company E en route to Fort Humboldt, Cal.; Company F transferred to Alcatraz Island, Cal. Ninth U. S. infantry, Company A en route to Camp Wright, Cal.; Company B en route to Independence Cal.; Company K at Presidio, under orders to Camp Bidwell, Cal. Fourteenth U. S. infantry, headquarters first battalion at Fort Yuma, Cal.; headquarters second battalion at Fort Boise, Idaho; headquarters third battalion in Arizona.

On the 18th ult., the Freedmen's Bureau received the General Report for the quarter ending March 31st, of Colonel E. WHITTLESEY, Assistant Commissioner. The number of destitute dependent freedmen has been gradually reduced to such an extent that issues of rations may soon be discontinued. The demand for labor still greatly ex-

ceeds the supply. Notwithstanding this fact, there are large colonies of freedmen at Roanoke Island and Newbern who are not earning their support; those at the former place have been notified that they would receive no supplies after May 1st, and vigorous measures have been taken to bring about their removal. Similar steps were not taken in regard to the paupers about Newbern on account of the prevalence of small-pox in that town. That malady is now decreasing, and Captain SEELY, Superintendent, has already rented a farm, upon which he intends to place some of the dependents, and require them to do something toward their own support. A pauper farm is in successful operation at Goldsborough, under the direction of Chaplain GLAVIS, Assistant Superintendent, and the freedmen camp has, in consequence, been broken up.

BRINSLEY PAYNE, a citizen employé of the Government of the United States with the Army in the field, has been tried and found guilty before a General Court-Martial, assembled at Nashville, Tenn., and of which Captain H. I. ROCKWELL, One Hundredth U. S. colored infantry, was President, on the charge of wilfully and without provocation murdering JACK MANLY, a colored citizen of Nashville. The Court sentenced PAYNE to be hanged by the neck until he shall be dead, at such time and place as the proper authorities may direct; two-thirds of the members of the court concurring therein. Major-General STONEMAN, having approved the proceedings and findings, and confirmed the sentence of the Court, directs that the sentence be carried into execution at Nashville, Tenn., on Friday, the 18th day of May, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock, meridian, and 1 o'clock, P. M. The commanding officer of the Post of Nashville, Tenn., is charged with the execution of the sentence.

An order has been issued from Headquarters, Department of Tennessee, remitting the unexpired portions of the sentences of confinement in all cases tried by Field Officers Regimental, Garrison or General Courts-Martial; and all enlisted men belonging to any Volunteer organization, held in confinement within the limits of that Department, excepting in the State Penitentiary at Nashville, Tenn., and directing that men whose commands have been ordered to be mustered out of the service be released and ordered to report to their proper commands without delay, for muster out of service. Men who have been tried or are held to trial for the crimes of murder and larceny will not be discharged under the provisions of this order.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, in General Orders No. 7, Headquarters Military Division of the Tennessee, releases from confinement eighty-five United States prisoners now in confinement in either military prisons or State penitentiaries. This order does not, however, remit any other portion of the sentences, such as dishonorable discharges from the service or forfeiture of pay and bounty. Those who are sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service are to be so discharged before they leave the prison. The above order also releases a number of citizens confined in the Penitentiary at Nashville.

MAJOR-GENERAL STONEMAN, commanding Department of Tennessee, has approved of the proceedings, finding and sentence of a General Court-Martial convened at Nashville, Tenn., of which Major-General A. C. GILLEM, U. S. Volunteers, is President, in the case of E. J. BEGGS, Contractor. BEGGS was found guilty of defrauding the U. S. Government of two hundred and eighty-seven cords of wood, and was sentenced to be fined in the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, to be deducted from the amount due him on his contract with the Fuel Superintendent of Military Railroads.

PURSUANT to instructions from Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, the Fifty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteers was on the 16th ult. ordered to be immediately mustered out of service, in the city of New Orleans, as an entire organization, its services being no longer required. Immediately upon muster out, as above, the regiment was ordered to proceed to Columbus, Ohio, (reporting to the Chief Mustering Officer of the State), for payment and final discharge. The muster out was under the direction of Captain A. McALLISTER, Commissary of Musters, Department of Louisiana.

THE Eighth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, now at Shreveport, La., was on the 16th ult. ordered to proceed, without delay, to Baton Rouge, La., and be immediately mustered out of service at that place, as an entire organization, its services being no longer required. Immediately upon muster out, as above, the regiment was ordered to proceed to Springfield, Ill., (reporting to the Chief Mustering Officer of the State), for payment and final discharge. Captain A. McALLISTER was charged with the execution of this order so far as relates to his Department.

ALL commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance depôts in the Military Division of the Tennessee will be broken up, and stores not required for the immediate use of the troops will be sent to such points as may be designated by the respective chiefs of bureaus to which the stores belong.

Wagon trains will be dispensed with, and supplies moved by contract whenever practicable. Commanders of Departments have been directed to see that all surplus staff officers are ordered to their homes, thence to report by letter to the Adjutant of the Army.

A NATIONAL cemetery has been commenced at Winchester, Va., under the direction of Colonel J. M. Moore, A. Q. M., which is intended to contain the remains of the United States soldiers buried in that portion of the Shenandoah Valley. It is situated near the ruins of the old Quaker church, in the western portion of the town, and contains about an acre and a half. About four hundred bodies of Federal soldiers were already interred on the spot previous to its selection, and over a hundred have been buried there since.

The Second Auditor and Paymaster-General estimate that fifteen years would be required to settle the claims arising under the proposed law for the equalization of bounties. The business now in the Second Auditor's office is sufficient to keep the present clerical force of three hundred men employed five years, the number of claims filed on the first of April being 416,550. The number of claims acted upon and disposed of in March was 26,078.

The largest sale of Government property ever held at Fort Monroe, took place on the 2d of May, at Camp Hamiliton. The stores offered comprised a long list of means of transportation, such as ambulances, army, spring and hospital wagons, carts to carry logs and tools, and a miscellaneous collection of office desks, anchors, and a large number of other articles, embracing nearly everything included in quartermaster's stores.

MAJOR-GENERAL AUGUR has issued an order to the effect that the barracks in and about Washington will hereafter be known as follows: Those occupied by the Fifth U. S. cavalry, as "Sedgwick Barracks;" those occupied by the Twelfth U. S. infantry, as "Russell Barracks;" those occupied by the Fourth U. S. artillery, as "Reynolds Barracks;" and those of the "Circle," as the "Lowell Barracks."

The District of St. Croix is composed of Washington County, Me., and Treat's Island, Headquarters at Eastport, Me. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN EDWARDS, Third U. S. artillery, commanding. The troops of the District are stationed as follows: Company G, First U. S. artillery, Calais, Me.; two companies Third U. S. artillery, at Eastport, and one company Third U. S. artillery, at Treat's Island.

The Board that has been sitting in St. Louis to recommend the names of Regular officers for brevet to the rank of general for their services in the late war, finished their labors, after a brief session. It is understood that owing to the imperfect records in possession of the Board, each commander was obliged, as a matter of necessity, to take particular charge of those who had served under him, and to leave to General MEADE, who represented the Army of the Potomac, the duty of stating from his personal knowledge the claims of officers of that Army.

FOURTEEN enlisted men of the U. S. Ordnance Department were tried before a General Court-Martial, convened at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., pursuant to Special Orders No. 69, Headquarters Middle Military Department, Baltimore, Md., March 31, 1866, and of which Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. KILBURN, Subsistence Department, United States Army, was President.

The Post of Port Hudson, La., has been ordered to be broken up, and the works dismantled. All ordnance and ordnance stores will be sent to Baton Rouge Arsenal; all other movable Government property will be sent to the proper Staff Departments in New Orleans. Major-General CANBY has ordered that the Eastern District of Louisiana be discontinued from April 21st.

ALL the appointments of assistant provost-marshals in the Department of Arkansas have been revoked. All assessments and collections of money for licenses, fines, etc., except as provided by law and regulations by the military authorities, have been discontinued.

THE Post on Smoky Hill, Kansas River, now known as Pond's Creek, by order of Major-General POPE, has been named Fort Wallace, in memory of the late Brigadier-General W. H. L. WALLACE, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

LAST month the Commissary of Musters of the Department of Washington mustered out of the United States service thirty-two commissioned officers and nine hundred and seventeen non-commissioned officers and privates.

MAJOR-GENERAL AUGUR, commanding the Department of Washington, has ordered the Fourth U. S. colored troops to concentrate at the Soldiers' Rest in that city, preparatory to the discharge of the regiment.

THE district of Kansas having been discontinued, all detached officers who were serving at Headquarters of the District have been ordered to proceed without delay to join their respective commands.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE House of Representatives seems to be playing at a child's game with Mr. SCHENCK's Military Bill; setting up their blocks for the purpose of knocking them down again. After going through the bill, section by section, adopting some and amending others, they finally reach the somewhat astonishing result of rejecting the completed bill as amended, by a vote of eighty-three yeas to thirty-five nays. It is probable that the different sections of the bill found so many opponents in the House that sufficient strength was combined against the bill to defeat its passage as a whole, notwithstanding the different sections found votes sufficient to amend and pass them. Having killed the bill, an attempt was made to bury it out of sight by the usual process to reconsider the vote rejecting it, and then moving to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. This attempt Mr. SCHENCK succeeded in defeating by a motion to adjourn. Mr. SCHENCK's bill being now out of the way, the bill of Mr. WILSON, which has passed the Senate, seems in a fair way of being adopted substantially by the House.

The House has passed the bill making appropriations for the use of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the year commencing January 1, 1866. The bill makes the following appropriations: Salaries of assistant and sub-assistant commissioners, \$47,500; salaries of clerks, \$72,800; stationary and printing, \$63,000; quarters and fuel, \$15,900; clothing for distribution \$1,750,000; commissary stores, \$4,106,250; medical department, \$500,000; transportation, \$1,980,000; school superintendents, \$21,000; sites for school-houses and asylums, \$500,000; telegraphing, \$18,000. Total, \$11,584,500. In the course of the debate on the bill, Mr. ROSS inquired of Mr. STEVENS under what part of the Constitution Congress derived the power to build school-houses and to educate the people in the South, taxing their (STEVENS and ROSS's) constituents for it. Mr. STEVENS replied that he derived the power under the law of nations, which is a part of the Constitution, and which enabled Congress to govern conquered provinces.

The following resolutions have passed the House: Requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of providing by law that whenever any person subject to the rules and articles of war shall be tried by a court-martial for any alleged offence, and the finding of the Court shall be that he is "not guilty," the President and Judge-Advocate or Recorder of the Court shall give a written certificate of acquittal to the accused, who shall then be released from arrest and confinement; instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to report, by bill or otherwise, a measure granting pensions to all the surviving soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812; a joint resolution to carry into immediate effect the bill to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy. The last authorizes the PRESIDENT to waive the exmination of such officers of the Pay Department as are on duty abroad, and who cannot be examined as required by law; provided, that their examination is to take place on their return to the United States.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims has passed with a substitute for the first section. The substitute provides that the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine claims on any Paymaster, Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence and other disbursing officers of the United States, or of his administrators or executors, for relief from responsibility on account of loss by capture or otherwise, while in the line of duty, of Government funds, vouchers, records and papers, and for which such officer was and is held responsible. An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court as in other cases.

Mr. WHALEY introduced a bill in reference to claims for horses turned over to the Government, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. RAYMOND presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York, in favor of the passage of a bill to equalize bounties paid to soldiers, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ANCONA reported back adversely a large number of petitions from army officers, which were laid on the table.

Mr. BLAINE asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the PRESIDENT of the United States be respectfully requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House, at the earliest practicable day, any authentic information that may have come into his possession in regard to the reported barbarous bombardment of the City of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet, on the 31st of March ult.; also to inform the House what instructions had been given by the Navy Department to the officer commanding the American fleet in these waters.

Mr. BOWTLE objected, and so the resolution was not carried. Pending that motion, the Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of a Board of Engineers, relative to the deepening of the Southwest Pass, in reply to a resolution of the House of the 20th of April. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A statement made in the House of Representatives by Mr.

BLAINE has called forth a letter from Provost-Marshal-General FRY, who charges Mr. CONKLING with acting from personal spite in urging the passage of the measure doing away with the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau. General FRY charges that Mr. CONKLING, by the special friendship of the late Assistant Secretary of War, DANA, succeeded in securing an appointment as Judge-Advocate-General, for which he received \$3,000 for three months service, in spite of Article 1, Section 6 of the Constitution, which provides that no public officer whose pay exceeds \$2,500 shall draw pay for discharging the duties of any other office. General FRY adds: "Whether he secured, as has been reported, from his district \$5,000 more for the same service; and whether he received additional fees from guilty parties for opposing proceedings at Utica, I am unable to say; but, as hereafter shown, he was as zealous in preventing prosecutions at Utica as he was in making them at Elmira, and the main ground of the difficulty between Mr. CONKLING and myself has been that I wanted exposures at both places, while he wanted concealment at one." In closing, he says, apropos of Mr. CONKLING's criticisms in the House on his official conduct: "If, while acting as Judge-Advocate, under the extraordinary inquisitorial powers conferred upon him by his friend, Mr. DANA, he came into the possession of any fact impugning or impeaching my integrity as a public officer, he was guilty of a grave public wrong, and unfaithfulness if he did not instantly file formal charges against me with the Secretary of War. He can therefore only escape the charge of deliberate and malignant falsehood as a member of Congress by confessing an unpardonable breach of duty as Judge-Advocate. He held both offices, and took pay for both at the same time. He has certainly been false to honor in one, and perhaps, as the sequel may show, in both." In reply to this somewhat personal letter Mr. CONKLING made a lengthy statement, putting in what the lawyers would probably call a general denial. The matter finally resulted in the appointment of a special committee to investigate the management of the Provost-Marshal's Bureau.

The Senate have done nothing in military or naval matters the past week, except to pass the bill for the relief of certain naval contractors. It provides as follows:

SEC. 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to pay, out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the several parties the awards made in their favor by the Naval Board, organized under the resolution of the Senate adopted March 9, 1865; the awards being made under date of December 23, 1865, and reported to the Secretary of the Navy; provided that the payment shall not in any case exceed twelve per centum upon the contract price, except in the case of the *Cumantic*, in which case the award shall be paid in full.

SEC. 2. That in the cases of DONALD MCKAY, of Boston, who built the *Isabel* and machinery, and MILLER GARESWOOD, of Cincinnati, who built the *Tippacanoe*, whose contracts have been completed to the satisfaction of the Department, and who were prevented from appearing before the Naval Board, shall be entitled to the same rate of compensation as is authorized to be paid to other parties building the same class of vessels and machinery, and such payment to be made to them out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Navy; provided the evidence submitted for his examination fully establishes the right of said persons to such amounts of compensation.

SEC. 3. That the sums named shall be in full for all claims of said parties in said contracts.

A communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the evidence upon which the awards for the apprehension of JEFFERSON DAVIS were distributed, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as was also the petition of 146 citizens of Staunton, Va., representing that the troops have recently been withdrawn from that place; that the Union men are being persecuted by Rebels, and praying for the return of the troops for the protection of loyal men.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON introduced into the Senate a letter from WADE HAMPTON denying General SHERMAN's statement that he (HAMPTON) was responsible for the burning of Columbia, S. C., and asking that Congress should appoint a committee "charged with the duty of ascertaining and reporting all the facts connected with the burning of Columbia, and thus fixing upon the proper author of that enormous crime the infamy he richly deserves." HAMPTON adds: "I am willing to submit the case to any honest tribunal. Before any such I pledge myself to prove that I gave a positive order, by direction of General BEAUREGARD, that no cotton should be fired; that 'not one bale was on fire when General SHERMAN's troops took possession of the city; that he promised protection to the city, and that, in spite of his solemn promise, he burned the city to the ground, deliberately, systematically and atrociously.'" In reply, Senator SHERMAN, the brother of General SHERMAN, said he could not allow this charge of this most impudent Rebel against the whole Army to be entered upon the records without some answer. The charge of General SHERMAN, in relation to the burning of Columbia, was in an official report, and was fully sustained by reports of other officers. General SHERMAN did not charge that WADE HAMPTON gave an explicit order on the subject; but simply that his previous order in relation to the burning of cotton, etc., led to that result. Mr. SHERMAN read from various official reports to confirm the charge against General HAMPTON.

The Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of

the Senate, asking whether and by what authority Navy officers are debarred the privilege of visiting Washington for personal appeal to the President in their own cases, replies that whenever an individual enters the military service of the country in the Army or Navy he necessarily surrenders the rights and privileges which other citizens enjoy and becomes amenable to military law and discipline; that any suspension of military control over officer or private is an indulgence that may be modified or withdrawn without infringing upon his rights as a citizen; that it is an indulgence that any officer on pay is at any time "not on duty," and that the permission may be withdrawn at any time; and if the interests of the service demand it the officer may be kept continually on duty without infringing or impairing his rights or privileges; and that this species of control is essential to military discipline. He further says: The recent regulation curtailing the privileges which officers of the Navy have enjoyed of visiting the seat of Government at pleasure, when not on duty, is similar to one which has been long in existence with respect to officers of the Army. Although the Navy regulation is less stringent than the Army orders now in force, until the recent war, during which the services of every available officer of the Navy were needed on duty afloat or ashore, the necessity of such a regulation was even greater with respect to the officers of the Navy than with respect to those of the Army. As regards personal appeals to the President, there is one instance where an officer has been placed on the retired list for drunkenness, and the proceedings of the Board which retired him had been confirmed by President LINCOLN. He made application to visit the seat of Government in order to get a reversal of these proceedings. His application was granted; but, on making a second application to visit Washington and present his appeal to the President, permission was refused. With this exception, I am aware of no refusal to permit officers to visit Washington for the purpose of personal appeal to the President of the United States or to Congress.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

DISPATCH FROM COMMODORE RODGERS.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT, }
VALPARAISO, March 31, 1866. }

SIR:—I have the honor to announce that upon my arrival in this port with the squadron under my command, I called upon the English Admiral, who had informed me that he intended to prevent any sudden bombardment, and would only suffer it after ample notice.

To this I made no reply, but having considered the matter, sought the occasion the next day to say that I would join him in preventing any sudden bombardment, and that I would also go as much further as he chose.

I assured him that the *Monadnock* could take care of the *Numancia*; that from target experiments I had witnessed I was absolutely certain that in not less than thirty seconds and not more than thirty minutes the *Monadnock* herself, entirely unassisted, would leave only the masts of the *Numancia* above water, and that our wooden vessels, English and American, could look out for the wooden vessels of the Spaniards.

In thus offering to go beyond the letter of my instructions to observe a strict neutrality, I acted upon the supposition that neutrality among the nations did not preclude all well-directed efforts to keep the peace among them; that as a peaceable citizen is not obliged to stand by inert while another is suffering from the unlawful violence of a third person, but may justly interfere with force to prevent an infraction of the laws, a murder for example, so a nation witnessing the like disturbance among her sister nations, need not rest absolutely impassive, but with sincere neutrality might interpose with force, if necessary to keep the operations of belligerents at least within the law for the protection of neutral persons and neutral property.

I considered that Spain had left her colonies under stringent colonial policy and religious intolerance. In the course of time, encouraged by the more liberal laws of a state of freedom, foreigners had been induced to settle in the country, and to embark their capital in commerce and other industrial pursuits. Towns had sprung up along the coast, railroads had been built, and other material interests developed. Ideas, as well as manufactures, had been introduced, the wealth and intelligence meanwhile remaining with the foreigners.

At last Chili had reached the goal in human progress marked by the establishment of religious toleration, and now Spain, on a point of etiquette rather than from any great political end, as I believe, proposes to burn the property and destroy the towns along the sea-coast as far as she sees fit. Is it right that she should thus exercise her power of destruction unrestrained along the shores of this Continent?

The mode of warfare which Spain proposes is terrible, but it seems to me such as will provoke private animosity rather than coerce national will, and therefore that it is not directed to its legitimate end, and consequently that such warfare might be resisted.

I am aware that action in the premises on our part involves great responsibilities, but I had reached the conclusion that with England as an ally it was my duty now to show them.

I told the English Admiral what I have written, and frankly added that his commerce was more extensive than ours, and more convenient to the coast of Spain, but as he had more to suffer in consequence of a rupture with Spain, he had also more to preserve by interference—that his interests in Chili rise to thousands, while ours were only hundreds.

The English Admiral said at first that he would go with me, for I plainly declared that I would not take a step without him. I said I had no intention of becoming a cat's paw to draw European chestnuts out of the fire and then have the power I served laughing at my singed paws, while they enjoyed the fruits of my temerity.

The English Admiral finally determined to throw the responsibility upon the English Minister, who did not choose to act in the premises.

English cooperation having failed, no separate action on my part was taken, as none had been proposed.

I have used such measures as I could to bring about an accommodation, but without success.

This morning at 9 o'clock the Spanish Admiral opened upon the town with shot and shell, directing his fire principally against public buildings and storehouses.

After a continuous bombardment of two hours and fifty minutes, the firing ceased and the Spanish Admiral withdrew his vessels.

Four of the stone buildings connected with the custom-house were entirely destroyed, with their contents. Other adjoining buildings used for the same purpose were very much injured. The value of merchandise destroyed in these was vaguely estimated at some twenty-two millions of dollars.

The Intendencia, or Government house; the Bolsa, or Exchange, and the railroad buildings were damaged to a considerable extent.

Naturally and inevitably, parts of the city which the Spanish Admiral declared he did not intend to injure received many of his missiles. Several blocks of private buildings were destroyed by fire, and churches and convents and hospitals were not exempt from injury.

Few lives were lost, not more than eight or ten.

I enclose herewith copies of the letters addressed to me by the foreign residents of Valparaiso representing the interests of nearly all the nationalities of Christendom, bearing an official character, with a copy of my answer; also copies of the manifesto and letter of the Spanish Admiral.

When I was assured that the English Admiral was determined not to resist a bombardment, I called upon him and said that as I did not choose to drift into a collision, where I had no purpose to collide, I should move my vessels to get out of the Spanish way. This intention I communicated verbally to the Spanish Admiral.

Thrust by circumstances into a position in which it became necessary to take some part, I feel a natural anxiety to know whether the one I took meets with the approbation of the Government.

In my whole course I have conferred freely with our Minister, General KILPATRICK, and derived the benefit of his advice and assistance. In all I have done, or offered to do, he has been consulted, and he has fully concurred. If his name has not been mentioned before it was because I did not wish to break the continuity of my narrative, and not because I am without a strong sense of obligation for his cooperation.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN RODGERS, Commodore.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

PROTEST OF GENERAL KILPATRICK.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHILI, }
VALPARAISO, March 28, 1866. }

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief of her Catholic Majesty's squadron in the Pacific, and her Plenipotentiary, addressed him on the 27th inst., transmitting to him a manifesto, addressed by his Excellency to the representatives of foreign nations resident in Chili. In this document his Excellency is pleased to state the reasons which, in his opinion, justify the employment of extreme hostilities against the port of Valparaiso and other ports upon the coast of Chili by the forces under his command, allowing a term of four days for the purpose of placing in safety the old, the young and the helpless.

The undersigned has transmitted copies of that manifesto to his colleagues of the diplomatic corps. For himself, he does not feel called upon to examine into the causes of the present war, or of the failure of the attempts hitherto made to bring it to a close by conciliatory measures, or by force of arms; but he does feel himself called upon earnestly to remonstrate and solemnly to protest against the destruction of a purely mercantile port, almost exclusively the property of unoffending neutrals.

His Excellency states that upon the establishment of the blockade of the Chilean coast it was conducted with lenity, and that neutrals were courteously dealt with; that finding this course unavailing to obtain the desired ends from Chili, the forces under his command made two distinct attempts to obtain by combat the satisfaction Spain demanded, and finally, that failing to do so on account of insuperable natural obstacles, it is his duty to cause Chili to feel all the rigors of war, and that he will consequently fire upon Valparaiso and upon any other port he may deem proper with the guns of his squadron, as a terrible act of hostility rendered legitimate by the reasons set forth by him, and which place the full responsibility of all the evils thereby caused to neutrals upon the government of Chili. These reasons fail to satisfy the undersigned, as they will fail to satisfy civilized nations, that his Excellency the Spanish Admiral, is justified in resorting to a species of warfare which he himself most truly qualifies as terrible, in order to punish an enemy whom he has thus far failed to punish by legitimate modes of warfare.

While belligerent rights permit a recourse to extreme measures for the carrying out of legitimate military operations, they do not include the wanton destruction of private property where no result advantageous to the lawful ends of the war can be attained. International law expressly exempts from destruction purely commercial communities such as Valparaiso, and the undersigned would beg his Excellency to consider most earnestly the immense loss to neutral residents, and the impossibility of removing, within the brief term allotted to them, their household goods, chattels and merchandise.

If, however, his Excellency persists in his intention to

bombard the port of Valparaiso, in spite of the earnest remonstrances contained herein, it only remains for the undersigned to reiterate in the clearest manner, in the name of his Government, his most solemn protest against the act, as unusual, unnecessary, and in contravention of the laws and customs of civilized nations, reserving to his Government the right to take such action as it may deem proper in the premises.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of her Catholic Majesty's naval forces in the Pacific, and her Plenipotentiary, the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

J. KILPATRICK.

To his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces of her Catholic Majesty in the Pacific, etc.

PETITION OF AMERICAN RESIDENTS TO COMMODORE RODGERS,
To Commodore John Rodgers, commanding the United States naval forces in the Bay of Valparaiso—

SIR—We the undersigned, American residents in this city, respectfully beg leave to represent that, in consequence of the rumors prevalent, and information obtained from Europe, that the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of her Catholic Majesty intends to bombard and lay waste this city and all the towns upon the coast of Chili, we are under the serious apprehension that the lives of ourselves and families as well as our property are in imminent danger.

We fail to comprehend how, in this century, such instructions, so destructive to the interests of progress and humanity, could have been issued by the Spanish Cabinet.

When we consider that it has required a period of about thirty years to raise the majority of these towns on the coast from insignificant hamlets to their present importance, mainly through foreign influence and capital, we cannot look upon their wanton annihilation, irrespective of our great pecuniary interests, without the most painful feelings, if not failing to bring complete ruin upon thousands of neutrals as well as defenceless women and children.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to inform you that, in our opinion, even a partial bombardment of this city, though limited to the bonded warehouses and other public buildings, would result in incalculable loss, both of the lives and property of neutrals, as such would probably lead to an extensive conflagration, without available means at hand to extinguish the same. The bonded warehouses alone contain merchandise to the value of \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, exclusively the property of neutrals.

In view of the manifestations of the Government of her Catholic Majesty, through their Commander-in-Chief, that this war upon Chili is not for the purpose of conquest, and being convinced that there is not on these waters at this time a sufficient Spanish force, able to be landed subsequent to the bombardment, for any other purpose than to commit overt acts of pillage and murder upon the defenceless inhabitants, we cannot regard it as less than illegal, reminding us forcibly of the buccaneering expeditions of a former age, and which, as it appears to us, ought not to be recognized as authorized by the present mode of warfare between civilized nations.

We therefore as citizens of the United States of America, which Republic is represented in this bay by the naval forces under your command, knowing that our Government has ever been active in watching and forwarding the progress of industry and civilization, cannot permit ourselves to believe for one moment that the forces of two civilized countries now here will quietly remain as mere spectators of such an atrocious act as the bombardment of this defenceless place.

Relying upon your good offices in our behalf, we have no hesitation in expressing our honest conviction that, whether you act with the cooperation of the British squadron or independent of the same in preventing such a calamitous event, your proceedings will meet with the cordial approval of the civilized world.

We would take this opportunity of assuring you of our warm personal appreciation of the valuable services already rendered by you in your earnest though fruitless endeavors to effect an amicable arrangement, honorable to all parties interested, and, with your permission, would feel highly gratified to forward to the Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States of America, a copy of this representation.

We remain, sir, very respectfully and truly, your most obedient servants and countrymen.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL has been appointed to meet at Brownsville, Texas, on the 28th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Captain Henry Brooks, Company C, Fourth Wisconsin cavalry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Sedgwick, One Hundred and Fourteenth U. S. colored troops; Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Dennett, Ninth U. S. colored troops; Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson F. Craig, Fourth Wisconsin cavalry; Captain William Royal, Ninth U. S. colored troops; Captain Charles B. Fessenden, Jr., Ninth U. S. colored troops; Captain H. B. Baker, Fourth Wisconsin cavalry; Captain T. T. Graves, One Hundred and Fourteenth U. S. colored troops; Captain L. C. Drake, One Hundred and Fourteenth U. S. colored troops; Captain George O. Murray, Ninth U. S. colored troops; Captain William Cook, Ninth U. S. colored troops, Judge Advocate. The Court is ordered to sit without regard to hours.

GENERAL Canby has approved the proceedings in the case of Captain William T. Goodwyn, Sixty-fifth U. S. colored infantry, who was charged before a military commission of which Captain A. D. Baillie was President, with, 1st, Violation of the 30th Article of War; 2d, Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; 3d, Signing a false certificate; 4th, Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The commission found him guilty of the first, second, third and fourth charges, and sentenced Captain William T. Goodwyn to be cashiered, and to be compelled to refund the money misapplied by him, and to be disabled to have or to hold any office or employment within the service of the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The Naval strength of a nation consists not only in its ships, but in its naval establishments on shore to provide the means of rapid equipping vessels and repairing them after the battle. Let us see what was the condition of our yards at the beginning of the war. New York, with an area of about 100 acres, contained two building slips for wooden vessels, with a number of ill-proportioned and badly constructed houses not at all suited for the purpose intended. With no water front, and with swamp enough to require half of Brooklyn heights to fill it up, the neatness of its appearance would not redeem it from condemnation as the principal Naval establishment of the Great Republic. Millions have been spent upon it, and will continue to be spent upon it, without ever making it what it should be, a first-class yard, and it will be a wise legislation that will dispose of it to the highest bidder, and purchase a site that will enable us to build a yard proportioned to the requirements of the country.

The next in order is the Navy-Yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, quite a neat and well-arranged little place for a private establishment, with an area of about ninety acres. Its ship houses and timber sheds, and its famous high chimney, very imposing to those who never saw anything better, but what avail would it be in equipping ships against a Navy like that of Great Britain or France? Their smallest yard could turn out ten ships to our one. What is to stop a Monitor from running in and setting the old wooden ship houses and timber sheds in a blaze, for Boston harbor is not yet proof against iron-clads.

Kittery Navy-Yard, in Maine, is not worth a passing notice.

Portsmouth harbor is not defended, is one of the most accessible on our coast, and it would be mere amusement for an ordinary force to enter and burn it down.

Mare Island, California, is the only piece of land on which we could build a proper Navy-Yard; in this case, legislation showed its wisdom, and bought when land could be had. It has been such an exception to the general rule that I am disposed to think that we stumbled upon it, and that no one deserves the credit for any forethought in purchasing so advantageous a site. Yet it would do us but little good in time of a great Naval war; it is too far removed from the Atlantic coast, and even if it turned out vessels we could not send them all the way to California again to be repaired. Moreover, the superior fleets of France and Great Britain would lay wait for them in their voyage round, and gobble them all up in detail.

Philadelphia yard is simply a caricature. It does not possess the advantages of a private first-class yard in England, and has but one merit, *i. e.* its inaccessibility from an enemy, and the fact that it would be no great loss if it was captured or burnt down. We have all felt the inconvenience, during the present war, of our contracted Navy-Yards. The condition of the Navy in this respect has been pointed out to Congress more than once in some very able letters written by Mr. WELLES, and the most strenuous efforts have been made to get Congress to act. The great mistake the Government committed was not acting more decidedly during the war, and purchasing locations for Navy-Yards when they would have brought profit to the country. Congress would have approved, for people will consent to a thing in their fears, which they would object to when the danger is past. The whole system of Naval warfare has changed to a degree that entirely new elements enter into the combination of the forces to be brought to bear upon an enemy. Ports no longer hold the same position in the opinion of engineers that they formerly did, and it has been proved that an iron-clad Monitor (such as we build), can lay alongside of the heaviest fort, and receive no damage. How easy, then, is it for a foreign foe to reach our harbors on the sea coast, and inflict irreparable damage on our Navy-Yards, of which we may be said to have four, namely, Charleston, Kittery, Brooklyn and Philadelphia; they comprise altogether four hundred and sixty-two acres. Just think of that, four hundred and sixty-two acres of a Navy-Yard for a nation that professes to be at present the first Naval power afloat. We are not at this time as well prepared to go to war with Great Britain or France, as far as Navy-Yards are concerned, as we were when the Rebellion broke out. We then had, at least, Norfolk and Pensacola, which were entirely destroyed, and which, from motives not yet understood, Congress deems advisable not to rebuild. Here now an opportunity presents itself to make up for the deficiency in the loss of the two above-mentioned yards, by locating one further to the North.

The State of Pennsylvania, or rather the City of Philadelphia has offered the Government League Island for nothing, a location against which no man of any sense or experience can advance an objection worthy of notice, and if Congress should adjourn without accepting it, it will commit a sin against the Nation for which it would never be forgiven. What though the place may want piling and dredging, that is a mere matter of a few dollars and costs, which the great value of the Island as a Naval depot would cover ten times over. Filling up, dredging and piling, is a system that has been applied most thoroughly to every Navy-Yard we have.

The great advantage of League Island is its inaccessibility from an attacking force, for with all the obstructions, torpedoes, torpedo-boats and devilish inventions generally, no Naval force could ever penetrate to Philadelphia while we had any kind of an iron-clad Navy to prevent it.

It may be argued that no naval force could venture on our coast, or attempt an attack on our harbors, while we were provided with so large a force of iron vessels, and with ingenious people who would invent all sort of destructive machines, and that no vessel could attempt to enter our rivers with hidden dangers under their keel, impenetrable iron vessels to confront them, and the above-mentioned torpedo boats to blow them up. I have great confidence myself in that kind of warfare, and believe that

if we had the facilities that other nations have, that we could drive all the world from our coast; but if we should happen to be involved in a war with two or three foreign powers at once, we would find it a difficult matter to hold our own. If it should come to the bull-dog game of loosing ship for ship, we would soon find ourselves in the vocative, unless we had facilities for supplying the wants of a Navy. Our Monitors, though considered invulnerable to shot or shell, are always at the mercy of a little torpedo-boat; and an enemy's ram piercing their bottoms with one of their long beaks, would send them to the bottom. As necessity requires, inventions spring into existence, and an enemy like either the English or French would soon draw from the ingenuity of their people destructive apparatus with which to get rid of our engines of war. Big-headed as John Bull is, and adverse as he is to adopt Yankee notions, he will, sooner or later, imitate our Monitor system, and will then build twenty to our one. Already the English have laid out a large naval depot, far in the interior, where Monitors cannot reach, and fifty millions have been appropriated to put England's navy in iron-clad armor.

Our strength now consists in the fact, that we have got the start of our natural enemies, and we should improve the occasion by keeping the lead. Let us have one great iron-clad Navy-Yard at League Island; where, while the workmen are hammering on the iron plates that are to bid defiance to our enemies, they may have no fear that their work will be interrupted by an enemy's shell bursting among them. Let us keep the little plots of ground called Navy-Yards to build and equip our wooden ships, which, for certain purposes, in warfare, are just as essential now (or in time of war) as ever they were.

Let members of Congress think seriously of this matter, and give an honest vote for the acceptance of League Island, and let them appropriate some of the millions the Navy has turned into the Treasury for the building of a first-rate iron-clad Navy.

Let those short-sighted gentlemen, who have hitherto advocated that twopenny place—New England—give it up. Had they been particularly engaged in the operations of the late Rebellion they would have learned the folly of building a Navy-Yard within a range of a fifty-pounder rifle gun; and, had they followed the Rebels up their rivers and gone into their almost inaccessible places, they would have discovered the advantage of having a Navy-Yard placed far beyond the reach of an invading foe.

It is hoped that Mr. GRIMES will take this whole matter in hand. Though he lives far away from the seaboard, and has no particular interest in the Navy, beyond his patriotism, he is the most practical man we have ever had on the Naval Committee. He may now and then get on the wrong track, but he is now the man to whom the Navy should look to to put it in a position to bid defiance to the world.

He may reap a reputation in that way which has never fallen to the lot of any man since this country became a Nation. History can scarcely point to a public man who has identified himself with the Navy sufficiently to make a mark.

The different epochs in our naval history has been marked by a persistent striving on the part of the secretaries and officers of high rank (before they were excluded from the councils of the Navy) to improve and advance the service, and no one has apparently labored harder than Mr. WELLES, notwithstanding the opposition and indifference of Congress. This indifference of Congress to the wants of a service which has made the people feel its importance during the Rebellion, has created a feeling of discouragement in those who really understand what the wants of the service are.

It is to be hoped that something will occur to give the Navy the same influence that it held in the War of 1812, and which it has not held since.

IRONSIDES.

SURGEON M. G. DELANEY, U. S. N.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The high character and long services of Surgeon M. G. DELANEY, U. S. Navy, whose death was noticed in your journal two or three weeks ago, seem to demand something more than the bare record of his decease. Dr. DELANEY was born in Ireland, but came to this country at a very early age. After a good preparatory education, he applied himself to the study of medicine, and received the usual degree at Bowdoin College. Subsequently he obtained a commission as Assistant Surgeon, and in due course, as Surgeon in the U. S. Navy. He made several cruises to different parts of the world, and in the year 1852 was appointed Fleet Surgeon of the African Squadron, in the frigate *Constitution*, the flag ship of Commodore Mayo. Returning from the coast of Africa in 1855, he was ordered to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., where he remained three years. In 1861 he received orders for duty on board the frigate *Sabine*, of the home squadron, in the Gulf of Mexico. During this cruise in the early part of the war, his health, already impaired by the climate of Africa, suffered so much from the diseases of the Gulf station that he never recovered from their attacks. On his return to the North, he was again ordered to the Portsmouth Yard, where he continued for a long time, well nigh prostrated in health and strength, but zealously devoting himself to the discharge of his laborious duties, with the most unwearied assiduity. At length, when almost exhausted, he was relieved from duty, and went to Geneva, N. Y., whither he had previously removed his family, and there, after a lingering sickness, borne with the greatest patience and fortitude, he expired on Thursday, the 5th of April.

Such is the imperfect record of the thirty years' service of one of the most esteemed and respected Surgeons of the U. S. Navy. In his death the Naval service sustains a great loss. His professional skill and attainments can best be estimated, no doubt, by those of his own grade, but all his friends and acquaintances could give ample testimony of the excellent qualities of his head and heart. He loved his profession, and discharged its duties with the most exemplary fidelity. With truth it may be said of him, "that he made a conscience" of every service that he could perform for the sick, the suffering and the helpless, and those who most needed his assistance could most fully ap-

preciate the thoughtful tenderness of his kind heart, and practised skill of his firm hand.

In private life Dr. DELANEY was highly esteemed and greatly beloved. He was a man of extensive reading and considerable attainments in literature, and had he devoted himself to it, his intellectual capacities might have obtained him distinction. His varied knowledge and agreeable conversation rendered him a delightful companion, and made his presence welcome in every society. His genial disposition, the manliness of his deportment, and the integrity of his character never failed to secure to him life-long friends.

Hæu quante minus est, cum reliquis versari, quam tui meminisse.

In his domestic relations Dr. DELANEY was remarkably happy. In the year 1852 he married a daughter of Commodore John POPE, of the U. S. Navy, and she, with four children, survives to mourn his loss. Into the sacred scenes of their sorrows we cannot enter, for "there are griefs with which a stranger cannot intermeddle." We can only offer to them our sincere sympathies and commend them to His grace who alone can comfort them. "He is a father to the fatherless, and defendeth the cause of the widows, even God in His holy habitation."

Boston, April 28th, 1866.

CAST-IRON FOR PROJECTILES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The Army Ordnance Bureau has adopted, as the lowest limits of tensile strength in cannon projectiles, twenty-four thousand pounds to the square inch. This precludes the possibility of making shot or shell from the casting of a cupola furnace, unless charcoal is used in smelting the iron, and will compel foundries to resort to the reverberatory furnace to secure the required strength. It is believed now that if any future orders are given for the manufacture of shot and shell only the very best quality of gun iron will be used—that is, cold blast charcoal iron—and that they will be required to be cast from reverberatory furnace, which will produce iron of a much better quality than when remelted in an ordinary furnace.

Several accidents occurred during the war in consequence of the breaking of projectiles before leaving the gun, caused by the simple force of the gases acting on the worthless iron, breaking it into fragments. At least one officer lost his life by standing too near the range of the gun, when a fragment of a shot, thus broken and thrown out of the range, struck him in a vital part. C. I. D.

[It is very plain that what our correspondent says is true enough, if cast-iron projectiles shall continue to be used against iron-clads; but, of course, against wooden vessels there is no necessity for any finer iron than has heretofore been employed. It is, however, pretty clear that if we are going to adopt the heavy charges of powder necessary to produce decisive results in iron-clad warfare we must use steel for our projectiles—a fact which experience has abundantly proved. What our iron foundries need to do now, is to put up some of BESSEMER'S Converters, and then we shall have projectiles really worth discussing.—ED. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.]

ANNIVERSARY DAYS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In reading the article in your paper of the 14th instant, entitled "Anniversary Days," it occurred to me that the 14th day of April should be set apart as a day to commemorate the services of those who fell in the late war.

Let it be called "Commemoration Day," "Martyr's Day," "Patriot's Day," or give it any distinctive name which may be thought proper. It will always be sacred to the large majority of Americans, and, making it a commemorative day in honor of all those who fell, will render it doubly so. The Southern people, generally, deplore the assassination of President LINCOLN, and the observance of this day would have nothing significant of their defeat.

We, who have seen the beginning and ending of the war, should show our appreciation of the many sacrifices which were made to sustain the honor and integrity of our country, and the National observance of such an eventful day appears to me to be the best way of doing so.

New York, April 25, 1866.

G. M. S.

IN MEMORIAM.

GENERAL W. A. THORNTON, DIED APRIL 6, 1866.

Oh, earth! lay gently on the breast
Of THORNTON, who now takes his rest,
Without a tarnish on his crest,
A gentleman and soldier.

Oh, flowers! quickly spring and bloom
Upon his grave and round his tomb,
Which tears will water at thy doom,
Oh, gentleman and soldier.

Threescore in years, yet undefiled;
In innocence, a perfect child;
In duty, firm, yet ever mild—
A gentleman and soldier.

Upon the earthly roll of fame
Some sudden stars may lead thy name,
And quench thy light beneath their flame,
Oh, gentleman and soldier.

But when we answer God's roll-call,
Before thy light their flames will pall,
And THORNTON'S name stand first of all
As Christian as a soldier.

And heavenly hosts shall join the lay,
"Thou hast fought well and won the day,
Henceforth with us, in glory, stay,
A saint as well as soldier."

RALPH BEN TOW.

THE PEACE PROCLAMATION.

MAJOR-GENERAL CANBY, commanding the Department of Louisiana, has issued a General Order defining the exact bounds of the military and civil authorities, as they are modified by the President's late proclamation of peace. The order is a very important one, and deserves the careful reading of every one who would understand the exact status of the military authorities in the late insurgent States.

1. The proclamation does not remove martial law or operate in any way upon the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction under the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and "under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the bureau, and approved by the President," but resort will not be had to military tribunals when justice can be attained through the medium of civil authority.

2. It does not affect the jurisdiction of military tribunals over offences committed prior to its promulgation, and which then came legitimately within their jurisdiction; but in all cases where arrests have been made or proceedings instituted for offences committed subsequent to its date, the case will be dismissed and the accused parties discharged from custody and turned over to the appropriate civil authority.

3. It does not affect the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States in all cases of captured or abandoned property; the protection of the officers and agents of the Government in the possession and control of such property until disposed of by the authority of the United States; and the protection of private individuals in their titles to such property derived from the United States.

4. It does not affect or impair in any way the duty of protecting from civil prosecution, or from suits in the State or municipal courts, the persons who under the orders from the War Department of January 12, 1866, are entitled to such protection. (See General Orders No. 9, headquarters Department of Louisiana, January 28, 1866.)

5. The jurisdiction conferred on military courts by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1863, and by the thirtieth section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, and other statutes, and limited in its operation to a "time of war, insurrection or rebellion," over certain offences committed by persons who are subject to the rules and regulations made for the government of the military and naval forces of the United States, and subject to the Articles of War, is suspended from and after the date of the proclamation as to offences committed after that date. All proceedings before military courts for such offences that have been committed since that date, will be dismissed; but the accused parties will be held in custody until they can be turned over to the proper civil authority having jurisdiction over such offences. Commanding officers will immediately report all such cases to Department Headquarters for such orders as the case may require.

6. In the case of any writ or other process issuing from a State or municipal court against any person imprisoned or any property held by authority of the United States, the officer or agent in whose custody or control the said person or property may be will make a respectful return to the writ or process, setting forth the fact that the said person or property is subject to the judicial or executive jurisdiction, as the case may be, of the United States, and is so held by him, together with such other facts as may be material to the case.

7. If any persons shall combine to oppose by force the authority of the United States, or by power to hinder or delay the execution of any law, or to seize any property of the United States, or by force or intimidation to prevent any persons from accepting or exercising any office under the United States, the military authorities will take such measures as may be needful to protect the property of the Government and the persons of its agents, and will promptly report the facts and the evidence in support of them, to the end that the offenders may be prosecuted under the act of Congress approved July 31, 1861.

8. The division between United States and State jurisdiction is not always distinctly marked; but in all cases where the offence is in violation of any law of Congress, and the jurisdiction is committed to the courts of the United States, or when the offence has been committed at any place where the jurisdiction has been ceded or is reserved, the process must issue from a court of the United States. Officers will be guided in their action by the principles established in the Supreme Court in the case of *Ableman vs. Booth*, 21 Howard, 506. In cases where a concurrent jurisdiction may be exercised, the offenders will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial, unless for evident and satisfactory reasons justice cannot be attained through the medium of civil courts, or unless the prisoners have already been arraigned before a military court, and have made their pleas.

9. Commanding officers are enjoined to see that there be no reasonable ground of conflict between the civil and military authorities; and in the case of any process issuing from a court of the United States, military aid will be given, when necessary, to enforce it; but only when the process has been issued by competent authority. The civil authorities of the State will be treated with deference and respect; but no military interference will be authorized, except upon requisition by the proper authority, and after the means under the control of that authority have been exhausted.

10. In all cases of the arrest, by military authority, of persons not in the military service of the United States, or subject to the rules and Articles of War, the warrant (or order) of arrest will be in writing, and a copy of the order, together with copies of the affidavits and other evidence upon which the arrest is ordered, will be forwarded to Department Headquarters by commanding officers; and they are specially required to see that the posts or places under their command are not allowed to become asylums for criminals, and that persons not in the service of the United States, or entitled to its protection, be not allowed to establish themselves within the limits of any ceded or reserved jurisdiction.

11. The foregoing rules do not apply to that part of Texas which is included in the Department of Louisiana. Commanding officers of districts, posts and regiments will forward reports to these headquarters on the 15th and last days of each month, on the general condition of the country coming under their jurisdiction or observation, with special reference to the matters contained in this order; to the conduct and apparent feeling of the people toward the Government and towards Union citizens both of the North and South; to the treatment of the freedmen, and to such other matters connected therewith as may be valuable or instructive to these and to higher headquarters.

THE FIRST ARTILLERY.

The following is the roster of commissioned officers of the First regiment of U. S. artillery for the month of March, 1866:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel Israel Vogdes, commanding regiment and Fort Hamilton; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General William F. Barry, awaiting orders; Major and Brevet Brigadier-General James B. Ricketts, Major-General of Volunteers; Major and Brevet Brigadier-General John M. Brannan, commanding Department of Georgia; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Joseph P. Sanger, Adjutant, Fort Hamilton.

A COMPANY.—Captain and Brevet Major William Silvey, detached service, Concord, N. H.; First Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Crosby, detached service, Military Division of the Gulf; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Thomas Ward, detached service, New York City; Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Chase, commanding company, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

B COMPANY.—Captain and Brevet Major Samuel S. Elder, commanding company at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; First Lieutenant and Brevet Colonel G. V. Henry, detached service, commanding company G, at Fort Preble, Maine; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Theodore K. Gibbs, detached service at New York City.

C COMPANY.—Captain and Brevet Major William M. Maynard, commanding company and Fort Lafayette, N. Y. H.; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Joseph P. Sanger, Adjutant First artillery, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Egbert W. Olcott, Fort Lafayette, N. Y. H.; Second Lieutenant J. J. Driscoll, Fort Lafayette, N. Y. H.

D COMPANY.—Captain and Brevet Colonel Richard H. Jackson, commanding company, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; First Lieutenant Redmond Tully, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; First Lieutenant and Brevet Major John Egan, detached service at Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

E COMPANY.—Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. Davis, detached service Major-General of Volunteers; First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Edward A. Duer, commanding company at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Michael Leahy, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

F COMPANY.—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard C. Duryea, commanding company at Fort Trumbull, Conn.; First Lieutenant and Brevet Major William L. Haskin, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Second Lieutenant A. Nesbit Lee, Fort Trumbull, Conn.

G COMPANY.—Captain and Brevet Colonel Judson Kilpatrick, detached service; First Lieutenant Edward D. Wheeler, Fort Preble, Maine.

H COMPANY.—First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Chandler P. Eakin, detached service Philadelphia, Pa.; First Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Counselman, commanding company at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

I COMPANY.—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Randol, commanding company at Brownsville, Texas; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. B. Von Michalowski, Brownsville, Texas.

K COMPANY.—Captain and Brevet Colonel William M. Graham, commanding company at Brownsville, Texas; First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Tully McCrea, detached service at West Point, N. Y.; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain B. S. Humphrey, Brownsville, Texas.

L COMPANY.—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Closson, commanding company at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; First Lieutenant and Brevet Major F. E. Taylor, detached service, Washington, D. C.; First Lieutenant E. Van A. Andruss, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; Second Lieutenant Reuben W. Petriken, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

M COMPANY.—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, detached service New York City; First Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Hall, detached service, Colonel Thirty-eighth U. S. colored troops; First Lieutenant Michael O'Brien, commanding company at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

MUSKETS VERSUS RIFLES.

There is still quite a difference of opinion among officers as to whether the bulk of the Army should be armed with rifles throwing conical shot, or smooth-bore muskets with the common buck and ball cartridge. The same subject has attracted attention in England, and we find the following letter from Colonel McMurdo, in the *London Times*:

The question of musketry instruction is justly admitted on all sides to be one of national importance; and as some of your readers may desire to judge for themselves on the merits of the controversy that has arisen on the subject, they may possibly be enabled to do so from the following point of view.

The primary object of musketry instruction is, of course, to train the soldier to use the rifle with effect—that is, to develop the peculiar qualities of the weapon—viz., its superior range and precision; and, consequently, it is understood that the result sought for is that soldiers should possess the power of destroying their enemies at great distances.

It is worth while, however, to inquire how far such an hypothesis is applicable to the whole army; or whether, in other terms, the cultivation of the invaluable quality of good shooting should not be confined to select bodies.

Are battles likely to be fought in these days at great distances, or decided by musketry at long ranges? I be-

lieve that now, as formerly, contending bodies must and will approach each other till the natural point of collision is reached, when the greatest volume of fire that can be delivered at short ranges, with the ordinary aim, will infallibly decide the contest.

The superior fire of modern artillery will no doubt delay the final collision of armies, and call forth in the meantime the full powers of the highly trained riflemen on either side, but the main shock will still take place at distances where the men have only to stick to their work and level low.

I am, I confess, apprehensive of the effect which too much training in musketry may have upon the officers and men of that portion of the army which is not likely to be called on for the exercise of extraordinary shooting in covering the movements of main bodies. We are more the creatures of education and habit than men of other professions. We imbibe mechanically any theory we are ordered to adopt, and I am of opinion that the system of musketry instruction imposed upon the army tends to impress the minds of officers and men with a belief that close quarters with the enemy are no longer to be the rule in battle.

I may be wrong, but I fancied I saw this result very recently at the review on Brighton Downs. Many who witnessed the operations on Easter Monday must have remarked the enormous distances at which the lines on both sides opened fire. Indeed, as far as I could judge, these were usually from 800 to 1,000 yards.

It must be understood that this remark is not made in any spirit of criticism of the officers of the regular army who commanded on that occasion, but simply as an argument in favor of my theory, derived from facts fresh in the recollection of many of your readers, and as an illustration of the effect which, I apprehend, too great faith in the system of musketry instruction has upon the tactical minds of officers.

Upon tactical grounds, therefore, I am of opinion that two-thirds of the heavy cost of training the whole army upon a system which, I maintain, is applicable only to a part, may be saved.

But we must be prepared to revert to the old system of classification of troops. We must have *corps d'élite* of highly trained men, armed with the best weapon the age can produce, and take special care of such costly and valuable troops. We must have the bulk of the army the hewers of wood and drawers of water, but men who still really sustain the shock of battle, and decide it upon ground previously cleared for them by the riflemen. Let these be armed with a weapon that will deliver the greatest amount of fire in the shortest possible time.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA BILL.

A correspondent sends us from Boston a letter of his, published in the *Daily Advertiser* of that city, on the subject of the Militia Bill, in the Legislature of that State. The writer has a very clear understanding of the subject on which he writes, and we, therefore, subjoin the entire letter:

The Committee on Military Affairs in the Massachusetts Legislature have reported a bill recommending an active Volunteer Militia, composed of—

One hundred companies infantry, eight companies cavalry, five companies light artillery, in addition to the two companies cadets now existing; the whole force from 6,600 to 10,000 strong.

As we have delayed the organization of our Militia so long, would it not be well to defer it for a month or two, until the bill presented by Senator Wilson to Congress shall be adopted or rejected, as the organization of this National force devolves upon the Federal and not upon the State Legislature. Senator Wilson's bill provides that the active Militia should be organized as infantry exclusively; our State bill includes cavalry and artillery. Senator Wilson's bill establishes an adjutant-general of Militia for the United States, with the rank of colonel of cavalry; our State bill proposes to elevate our State adjutant-general, already a brigadier, to a major-general.

There are other discrepancies, and may be still more before either of these bills are passed by the bodies to which they are presented for legislation. Our State bill recognizes the necessity of confining active military duty to a reasonable number, a condition which will recommend it to the public, relieving the State from an undue interruption to industry, and an excessive draft upon its treasury.

But the principle of our system of defence as laid down by those most competent to advise is, that while the Army and the Militia should be kept at the minimum compatible with present safety, the skeleton should be so formed as to admit of a rapid increase in event of threatened peril, and with this view the staff should be kept full and efficient.

Our State bill includes in its general staff no inspector-general, the most important officer of all, upon whose independence and military instinct depends the establishment and maintenance of a well-disciplined, well-drilled Militia. An adjutant-general is a bureau officer—his onerous and important duties may be well discharged by a civilian; an inspector-general, to be of any use, must be a trained officer, and one born a soldier; and even he, if he were BARON STEUBEN come again, would find himself overburdened to unite the offices of adjutant and inspector-general for an army of 10,000 men, as this bill proposes.

But the committee go a step further; they not only propose to combine these two duties, quite incompatible, demanding very different and inconsistent qualifications, but, as I read their report, they contemplate, as soon as the office of quartermaster-general is vacated, to add this to the burdens of the adjutant-general; and, to cap the climax, they provide that a committee of the Legislature should annually inspect the State Arsenal, and report upon the condition of the arms and ammunition there stored, and inform the people of the Commonwealth how faithfully and competently this Cerberus, these three single gentlemen rolled into one, has performed some of his responsible tasks. Their reports will be truly valuable. The State supplies uniforms, arms and equipments, for which company officers are to be responsible; why not take bonds for their proper preservation of these officers?

There is no provision for the examination of officers elected, nor for their inspection from time to time; a grave omission, as there are hundreds of officers returned from the war who could discover the qualifications or incapability of the elected by a thorough questioning and inspection, and no one should be allowed to hold a commission until he had undergone this ordeal. Nor is an officer obliged to hold his commission for a specified term before promotion to a higher grade or a discharge, a most important safeguard against flatterers and coxcombs. The bill does not distinguish between discharges and dismissals; the one is for worthy, the other for disgraced officers.

Lastly, the principle of the whole bill is bad; if an efficient Militia is a vital necessity, if, moreover, it is a wholesome, essential republican institution, demand service, and have it performed soberly, rigidly, efficiently. If not, if our fathers of the Republic were old fogies, if all the Presidents and Secretaries of War and generals and jurists who have written and exhorted and testified, were fools, give it up and release all men from a duty so irksome to all busy Americans.

A volunteer force sounds well; it is partly composed of the very best men, the truly patriotic, most disinterested citizens who are not engrossed in private gains, but with them a much larger number of the most frivolous and worthless. The sturdiest young men, the future pillars of the Commonwealth, the future leaders in all great enterprises, are withheld by parents and employers, and until you demand and engage them in this solemn duty, it will never be discharged becomingly and heartily. We have given up for good and sufficient cause volunteer firemen; we do not have volunteer jurymen; why submit this responsible service to volunteers, now few, now many, according to the spirit of the hour—now efficient, now disorganized or ill-disciplined, as the officers are competent or incompetent?

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ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE APRIL 20, 1866.

APRIL 23.—The following named officers (recently appointed) will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty: Second Lieutenant W. R. Farnell, Company I, First U. S. cavalry; Second Lieutenant Theodore Majtheny, Company C, Sixth U. S. cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Lawson, Company D, Third U. S. cavalry (recently appointed), will report in person to Major-General Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, at St. Louis, Mo., for assignment to duty.

Second Lieutenant John W. Dillenback, light battery K, First U. S. artillery, will report in person to the commanding officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to assist in conducting recruits to the Department of Texas; after which he will report in person to the commanding officer of his battery for duty.

The following named officers (recently appointed) will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, New York harbor, for duty: Second Lieutenant Thos. D. Maurice, light battery A, Second U. S. artillery; Second Lieutenant B. Franklin Ryer, Company F, Second U. S. artillery; Second Lieutenant Charles H. Shepard, Company G, Ninth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant George W. Wood, Company F, First battalion, Eighteenth U. S. infantry.

The following named officers of the Third U. S. artillery (recently appointed) will report in person to the commanding officers of their respective companies in the Department of the East for duty: Second Lieutenant John F. Mount, Company D; Second Lieutenant Abram G. Verplanck, Company I.

Second Lieutenant James M. Waite, Company I, Fourth U. S. artillery (recently appointed), will report in person to the commanding officer of his regiment, at Fort McHenry, Md., for duty.

Second Lieutenant Edward B. Newkirk, Company F, Fourth U. S. artillery (recently appointed), will report in person to the commanding officer of his company, in the Department of Washington, for duty.

Second Lieutenant Alexander B. McGowan, Twelfth U. S. infantry (recently appointed), will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer of his regiment, at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, for duty.

The following named officers of the Nineteenth U. S. infantry (recently appointed) will report in person to the Superintendent of Regimental Recruiting Service of that regiment, at Newport Barracks, Ky., for duty: Second Lieutenant James M. Smith, Second Lieutenant Mark Walker.

The resignation of Brevet Major Charles H. Fletcher, Captain First U. S. infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 19, 1866.

Brevet Captain J. I. Farley, Ordnance Department, will report to this city, and report to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, for the purpose of being examined for promotion by the Board of Officers convened by Special Order No. 155, 1866.

Second Lieutenant Thomas A. Porter, Third U. S. artillery, appointed February 23, 1866, having declined his appointment, the appointment has, by direction of the President, been cancelled.

APRIL 21.—Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to visit Washington, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. Gates, U. S. Army.

Second Lieutenant Lambert L. Mulford, Company G, Third U. S. cavalry (recently appointed), will report in person to Major-General Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, St. Louis, Mo., for assignment to duty.

The telegraphic order of the 20th inst. directing that all recruits of the General Service U. S. Army to be forwarded to the Thirteenth U. S. infantry, in compliance with paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 116, be sent direct to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is hereby confirmed.

Major-General John M. Palmer, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to his home at Carlinville, Ill., and there await orders.

Brevet Colonel James T. Ghiselin, Surgeon U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the East,

and will report to the Commanding General and Medical Director, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Major A. F. Mechem, Assistant Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will proceed to New York, reporting thence by letter to the Surgeon-General for orders.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation allowance to G. W. Schofield, late Lieutenant-Colonel Second Missouri light artillery (Brevet Brigadier-General) under the provisions of General Orders No. 24, War Department, April 13, 1866, from Washington, D. C. the place of his muster-out of service, to St. Louis, the place of muster-in.

Paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 155, 1866, is hereby amended to read as follows: Captain Edward T. Crosey, Third U. S. cavalry, will report by letter to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for assignment to recruiting duty at Detroit, Michigan.

Permission to visit Washington, D. C., during his present leave of absence, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Mordica, Ordnance Department.

APRIL 23.—Brevet Major Thomas C. Brainerd, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Arkansas, and will report in person at Washington, D. C.

Brevet Major Theodore Yates, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, will report to this city for the purpose of presenting a model of breech-loading arm before the Board of officers convened by Special Orders No. 40, 1866. On the completion of his duty he will immediately rejoin his proper station.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish to discharged soldiers of the First Army corps who desire to go to other points than those where they were enrolled, transportation to such points, but in no case to furnish it in excess of the cost to place of enrollment.

APRIL 24.—The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect April 21, 1866: Captain W. M. Wilson, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Captain A. E. Sheldon, Fourth U. S. infantry.

The telegraphic order of April 18th, from the War Department, directing Colonel Israel Vogdes, First U. S. artillery to repair to this city to appear before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, is hereby confirmed. As soon as his services can be dispensed with he will resume the duties upon which he was engaged when the order was issued.

Brevet Brigadier-General William Myers (Colonel Additional Aide-de-Camp), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department.

The members of the Board of Officers convened by Special Orders No. 6, 1866, of which Brevet Brigadier-General Henry J. Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel Third U. S. artillery, is president, are hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on said duty, provided they are not furnished in kind.

The General Court-Martial convened at Alexandria, Va., by Special Orders No. 593, 1866, of which Brevet Major-General George S. Greene is President, is hereby dissolved.

So much of Special Orders No. 164, 1866, as granted Brevet Captain W. H. Harrison, Second U. S. cavalry, leave of absence for thirty days, is hereby amended so as to grant him permission to await orders for thirty days from that date, at the expiration of which he will join his regiment.

The following named officers are hereby relieved from their present duties and will report in person to the commanding General Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to duty: Brevet Major H. W. James, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army; Captain E. D. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

First Lieutenant Micah R. Brown, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from recruiting service at Detroit, Mich. He will turn over the recruiting property and funds in his possession to Brevet Major F. U. Farquhar, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who, in addition to his present duties, is hereby detailed as recruiting officer for his corps at Detroit, Mich.

APRIL 25.—Major Joseph Updegraff, Ninth U. S. infantry, will repair at once to Philadelphia, and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board.

Permission to await orders until further directed, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General S. W. Crawford, Lieutenant-Colonel Second U. S. infantry.

Second Lieutenant Geo. K. Dakin, Third U. S. artillery (recently appointed), is hereby assigned to light battery E, of that regiment, and will report in person to the commanding officer of his battery in the Department of North Carolina, for duty.

Second Lieutenant Geo. Asbury, First U. S. artillery (recently appointed), is hereby assigned to Company G, of that regiment, and will report in person to the commanding officer of his company in the Department of the East, for duty.

Second Lieutenant Alonzo E. Miltimore, First U. S. artillery (recently appointed), is hereby assigned to light battery I, of that regiment, and will report in person to the commanding officer, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for duty.

Second Lieutenant Cornelius Gillett, Second U. S. artillery (recently appointed), is hereby assigned to Company H, of that regiment, and will report in person to the commanding officer of Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, for duty.

Brevet Colonel W. B. Royall, Fifth U. S. cavalry, will proceed to join that portion of his regiment serving in the Department of Tennessee. Permission to delay thirty days en route is hereby granted him.

LIEUTENANT H. M. Roberts, Sixty-fifth U. S. colored infantry, has been tried before a General Court-Martial, and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and sentenced to be dismissed the service. General Canby, however, has disapproved the finding of the Court in this case, and ordered the accused to be released from arrest and restored to duty.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL

GENERALS Fullerton and Steedman left Raleigh, N. C., on the 26th inst., for Newbern and Wilmington.

COMMANDER Mitchell, U. S. N., has been ordered to the Washington Navy-Yard as inspecting officer, in place of Commander Jones, lately deceased.

COLONEL Orville E. Babcock, of Lieutenant-General Grant's staff, has been ordered to California on a tour of inspection.

CAPTAIN Frank Holsinger, Nineteenth U. S. colored troops, has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, Department of Texas, and ordered to rejoin his regiment without delay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. Frederick, Volunteer Reserve Corps, has been assigned to the charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, Headquarters at Louisville.

COLONEL and Brevet Brigadier General Charles A. Hartwell, Tenth United States Colored Artillery (heavy), has been ordered to, in addition to his other duties, to assume command of the Post of New Orleans, Louisiana, including the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

SECOND Lieutenant J. D. Rich, Eightieth United States colored infantry, has been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana, and ordered to rejoin his regiment without delay.

COLONEL James F. Rusling, Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, has been brevetted Brigadier-General U. S. V., for meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department. General Rusling was formerly Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland.

FIRST Lieutenant Lucius Crooker, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), has been ordered to report to Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Charles A. Hartwell, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), Commanding Post of New Orleans, for assignment to duty as Post Adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

THE flag of the First Maryland regiment, presented to it during the war by loyal Marylanders residing in California, was, on the 27th ult., at Annapolis, formally presented to the State by General KENLY, who first commanded the regiment. Governor SWANN received the flag on behalf of the State.

SECOND Lieutenant W. H. W. Krebs, Seventeenth U. S. infantry (newly appointed), has been ordered to join the portion of his regiment stationed at Harts Island, New York. Lieutenant Krebs was formerly Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp, and served on the Staffs of Generals McDowell and Augur.

THE General Court-Martial order in the case of Brevet Majors Thomas and King, and Lieutenant Cushing, Fourth U. S. artillery, has been promulgated. The sentences in the case are somewhat severer than was expected, but have been commuted to suspension from rank and pay for one year.

UPON turning over the records, and closing up the business of the Eastern District of Louisiana Headquarters, Brevet Major-General T. W. Sherman has been relieved from duty in the Department of Louisiana, to enable him to comply with General Orders No. 23, current series, from the War Department.

JUDGE Fowler, of North Carolina, issued a warrant on the 28th ultimo for the arrest of General Ruger for refusing to recognize the writ of habeas corpus issued in favor of Major Gee, now on trial before a military commission. General Ruger refused to be arrested. The case will be referred to the President.

LIEUTENANT F. E. Erker, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, has been sentenced by a General Court-Martial to of dismissed the service, having been found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The finding of the Court having been disapproved, the accused has been released from arrest by order of General Canby.

BREVE Colonel Nelson H. Davis, Assistant Inspector-General United States Army, having returned and reported for duty at District of New Mexico Headquarters, in compliance with paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 13, current series, from the Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, is announced as Inspector-General of the District.

COLONEL Samuel M. Quincy, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, formerly of the Second Massachusetts infantry, has been brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services during the war. General Quincy was the last military mayor of New Orleans, under General Banks, and is now serving as President of the U. S. Claims Commission, for the Department of Louisiana.

COLONEL Samuel Schwenk, late of the 50th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been appointed Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, for skillful and meritorious services during the war. General Schwenk, who is from Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, was previously brevetted for gallantry in the Spottsylvania campaign, and for "conspicuous gallantry before Petersburg, in the attack on Fort Steadman, Virginia."

MAJOR-GENERAL Wright, under date of the 17th ult., orders that Captain William Nicholas, Company H, Fifty-seventh regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer infantry, Assistant Commissary of Musters, Department of Texas, having been retained in service by authority of the War Department, after the muster-out of his regiment, be at once mustered out of service by the Commissary of Musters of the Department of Texas, his services being no longer required.

CAPTAIN M. Bellstine, Company A, Fourth U. S. colored cavalry, was tried before a General Court-Martial, of which Colonel Hartwell was President, upon the following charges, 1st, Selling Government forage; 2d, Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, to which charge the Captain pleaded guilty. The Court confirmed the plea, sentencing the prisoner to make good the fifteen bales of hay and two sacks of oats at the Government price, forfeit all his pay, and be dismissed the service. The above sentence has been approved by Major-General Canby.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

Subscribers who purpose to bind their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

Subscribers to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions in checks or in Post-Office orders. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for remittances made in bills.

THE GERMAN QUARREL.

THE last instalment of German news is more confused, even, than its predecessors—which is saying a good deal. Previous advices touching the chance of war have been content to contradict by each steamer's reports the news of the steamer preceding. Now, however, we have self-contradictory dispatches, and Dame Rumor blowing hot and cold in the same breath. Under the heading "Pacific Aspect of the German Question," the news-sheets produce the most warlike indications yet made manifest. When we find the London *Times* declaring that its latest Continental telegrams will be read "by all classes in 'this country with unfeigned regret,' we know what that means. England is eager for peace—palpitates at the thought of what may come out of war—what spoils, glory, aggrandizement for some dear friend and rival. It is just to add that the news on which the *Times* bases its speculations is not yet confirmed.

So far as the conflicting intelligence can be interpreted, it establishes two conclusions, extremely important in themselves, though not decisive on the question of the probability of war. In the first place, the impression we have already expressed, and which we will venture to express once more, is strengthened—namely, that Prussia is bent on war and conquest, and, though the choice is hard to make on general principles, Austria does seem now the least greedy and bloodthirsty of the two powers. Secondly, the Austrian diplomacy, though less audacious than the Prussian, is very successful, and, by judicious concessions and representations, is fast gaining ground on the latter, and extorting sympathy from other nations. The first fact is a warlike one; the second a peaceful one. For, while it is true on the one hand that, if Count BISMARCK is determined on war, an ostensible provocation will not be found wanting in spite of all the efforts of the advocates of peace—on the other hand, the gradual accumulation of public opinion, of Continental sympathy, which Austria aims at, may become so great as to drive Prussia perforce from her project. The question, therefore, turns very greatly on the development of the alliances Prussia has been able to contract. She will have to count seriously the cost of a war undertaken single-handed against a power intrinsically stronger and fortified by the moral support, at least, of the minor German States. Yet, if Italy is already secured as an ally, and, above all, if France has promised her support, we may bid good-by to peace for the present, in spite of all the peace meetings held throughout Germany.

It has been seen that, in the progress of diplomatic negotiations, Austria demanded to know if Prussia had represented that war is inevitable; that Prussia responded by evading the direct answer, but threw the blame of menacing war on Austria; that Austria rejoined by demanding the withdrawal of the order for the mobilization of the Prussian army, and the discontinuance of hostile preparations. This latter dispatch was on the 7th of April. On the 15th, Prussia replied, very naturally declining to do anything of the sort. Now, although the text of the previous messages is made public, and no doubt exists with regard to them, the wording of BISMARCK's reply of the 15th is not certainly known. But it is clear, however, that Prussia positively refused to accede to the Austrian demand. It is clear, also, that she once more insisted that her military preparations had been caused by prior military demonstrations of Austria, and were adopted from defensive reasons. Since this is the pith of the matter, perhaps it is of little moment to know whether the note which Baron VON WERTHER delivered from BISMARCK really "displayed 'no acerbity of tone,' or whether it was in 'laconic terms' and was 'warlike and menacing.'"

But now, the grand question comes as to the Aus-

trian replication to this latter note; and the uncertainty on this head has caused the contradictory rumors of peace and war. On the one hand, a very remarkable purport is attributed to the reply of Count MENSDOERFF to the Prussian dispatch of the 15th. Austria does not ask an inch of land in the Duchies, nor will she accept it. Prussia wishes to annex the Duchies, and Austria is bound to support the rights of the Schleswig-Holstein people. She will not dictate to them, but requires that the will of the people and of the Diet shall be respected. The Prussian and Austrian troops should be withdrawn, and the people should choose a government by universal suffrage. Austria accepts their decision, even if in favor of Prussia. All this, of course, strikes one as extremely moderate and sensible. The democratic feature of the move is one which will commend itself to American sympathy, at least, and probably still more to that of the good people of the Duchies. Vienna dispatches go still further in attributing to this same Austrian reply of the 19th a commendable tone. They declare it to be of a purely formal but peaceful character, containing proposals for the simultaneous reduction of the Austrian and Prussian military establishments to a peace footing at an early and fixed date. And, as further evidence of the desire prevalent in Vienna, the latest journals of that capital had rumors of an actual agreement between Austria and Prussia for demobilizing the troops of both powers. According to this report, Austria had proposed to commence the move, in token of her friendly intent, assigning the 25th of April for her part of the task, and the 26th for that of Prussia. But this latter report is doubtless premature. The Berlin papers, even, considered that Austria would make concessions to Prussia in the question of disarmament, and "had entered upon a 'more conciliatory line of policy.'" So far, all is well. But the London *Times* had a different story. Count MENSDOERFF, instead of being so pacific and conciliatory, had made his answer a mere repetition of the Austrian demand of the 7th for the demobilization of the Prussian army, and had received a fresh refusal. The same receptacle of canards says that in a council at Schönbrunn, the Emperor and Count MENSDOERFF, against the advice of some ministers, resolved to withdraw Count KAROLYI, the Austrian ambassador, from Berlin, and, this decision having been made known to M. DE WERTHER, the Prussian ambassador at Vienna, it was expected that he would take his departure immediately. And some confirmation comes from the Continent in the shape of an assertion that Austria had addressed a fresh dispatch of a peremptory character to the Prussian government, and that Count BELEREDI, President of the Austrian Ministry of State, had tendered his resignation. As all this is a mere question of fact, it is useless, of course, to speculate to any great extent thereon, since the next steamer will reveal the truth. We cannot, however, credit the rumors of Austrian aggression. The London *Times* is a sensational sheet. The course of action which it ascribes by rumor to Austria would at once withdraw the sympathy which that nation has hitherto received from the German States and from England. It would be singularly fatuous, and would unravel what has really been a veritable bit of diplomatic strategy on the part of MENSDOERFF. It may be added that the very latest advices from Vienna declare that, at the next sitting of the Federal Diet, the communication will be made, announcing that the question of disarmament is in a fair way for settlement. The Vienna journals reassert pacific arrangements between the two countries, and the Austrian representative in the Frankfort Diet has made declarations of a peaceable character.

Of all the aspects of this German broil, the extraordinary and almost dictatorial position occupied by France is one of the most noteworthy. For many weeks the great question has been which part in the quarrel that country would espouse, and the slightest indication of her purpose has been watched with great interest. We hear nothing new about that "corps of 'observation'" under Marshal NIEL; but it is announced that light cavalry is moving to the French garrisons adjacent to the Rhine. If anybody could tell the French Nation whether it is going to war or not, and if it be, whether it will espouse the cause of King or Kaiser, doubtless it would be very much obliged. Just now, the smallest information on that subject would be gratefully received. Nevertheless, France is not, after all, very uneasy on the subject. She has a sort of confidence in her ruler, and knows that she

will reap land, treasure, glory, prestige. The French people may query whether anything of this sort will pay for the cost of procuring it. But they cannot doubt that if anything substantial is to be gained, they will absorb their share. England, on the contrary, is in a flurry at the prospect of war. But pray why? That power is fond of getting her neighbors by the ears. She thought it capital sport to see the Americans, North and South, pummeling each other for four years, till a million of lives and billions of treasure were spent. A cruel spectator in this gladiatorial contest, no moving of her thumb stayed a useless effusion of blood. Her brutal populace and half-brutal gentry found the spectacle as fine as her favorite pastime of the prize-ring. She had no word or blow when Austria and Prussia combined to plunder Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein. But now, when the allies quarrel with each other, she is alarmed, and remonstrates with Prussia, who makes a response "cold and haughty." Why this change of policy? Because she fears that NAPOLEON will surely pluck some advantage from the war. What that advantage may be she cannot tell. But an instinctive fear of her great rival, now, at last, her superior, warns her that danger to her waning power lurks in the prospect of war.

Accordingly, London, no less than Paris, watches with all its eyes at the doors of the Tuileries, and the correspondents of its journals do most service for their employers when they are able to interpret a shrug of the Emperor. Conjecture is wild. Do we overstate this matter? Let the incredulous read the letters of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*. In that one of the 12th of April, for a single example, he says that "day after day" he looks at the *Moniteur* "for some word, some sign, however slight, to enable 'one to guess the intentions or the preferences of the 'Imperial Government.'" Alas, he finds nothing substantial from which to draw so much as a reporter's inference. And so, in lack of the desired pabulum for reflection, he resorts to a Parisian story. "A financier of much renown" (the tale opens like John Gilpin), tried to pump the Emperor at a little conversation they had "in a saloon of the Tuileries." The Emperor asked him, naturally enough, what was the news. The artful financier took this careless question in the beaten way of conversation for his entering wedge. The news was bad, people gloomy, etc., and all owing to the German quarrel. The Emperor expressed his sorrow, but answered:

"I will not move the tip of my finger in this German quarrel; they must fight it out themselves; France, you know, is neutral." "Ah! sire, all that is very good, but one word from your Majesty 'would prevent war; neither Prussia nor Austria would persist if 'you spoke, and France would be relieved from her anxiety. One 'word, sire.'" The Emperor looked fixedly for a moment at his interlocutor, smiled, stroked his moustache, said "Que voulez vous?" and turned to talk with some one standing near. Those three words may signify nothing at all, or they may be as full of meaning as Lord BURLINGTON's shake of the head. They may mean that the utterer of them will do nothing to prevent a conflict between Prussia and Austria; that, whichever party gains, he will not be a loser; that M. BISMARCK knows well how far he may go without interference from France, and that the price of that non-interference is already settled.

And so the correspondent goes on, meandering into speculations of various sorts. See what *que voulez vous* means for London when this low fellow, this impudent nephew of the upstart Corsican, utters them! They contain a world of welcome hope or apprehension. But this single incident is only one of a hundred daily appearing in English journals. Will not mere patriotism induce the London *Times* to hire a variorum commentator for the speculations of Earl Russell.

At last, after long discussion and much altering and amending, Mr. SCHENCK's Military bill has been hopelessly defeated in the House. The vote on the final passage of the bill was 35 to 83, and its fate of course is sealed. A motion to reconsider is pending; but, as this vote, though small, was in the ratio of more than two to one, the final result will probably remain the same, unless the bill be greatly renovated. There have been one or two marked and fundamental objections to this bill, of which the provision for the Veteran Reserve Corps is most prominent. The negro matter is not so important. There are strong friends and strong enemies of the provision for colored regiments, but, upon the whole, its friends in Congress outnumber its enemies. And, to show this point conclusively, the provision for colored regiments passed both branches of Congress by large votes, while the Senate refused to introduce the feature of the

Veteran Reserve Corps. The discussion of Mr. SCHENCK's bill by the House, before its rejection, was attended with the usual Congressional and digressional privileges of personal and political skirmishing—but no one now cares to object to our National legislators enjoying these time-honored perquisites of office, provided the main work be also done. The two chief points of attack in the House bill have been, thus far, its sections relating to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau. The former, in a word, has been sustained, while the latter has been rejected. The discussion was quite spirited upon both subjects. The House substituted in the bill a provision that the Bureau shall be continued only so long as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, may be necessary to close up the business, and not exceeding, at any rate, six months from the passage of the act. Another acrimonious dispute arose on the rather remarkable provision of Mr. SCHENCK's bill that hereafter no graduate of the United States Military Academy, being at that time in the Army of the United States, or having been there any time for three years next preceding, shall be eligible to appointment as an officer in the Subsistence Department. This provision does not extend to graduates of West Point now in the Subsistence Department. This legislation seems of rather an aggressive character as directed against the Military Academy, even if the reason on which it be founded is substantial. But, in the course of the discussion, the general character of West Point graduates was mooted. General SCHENCK, who has no superfluous affection for the Academy, made some sharp remarks on the subject. He asked why men educated in engineering, and gunnery, and general tactics, should "be allowed to descend from their positions, to deal in sow-belly and hard tack." It was "incongruous that these men, all covered with glory, the rivals of Mars himself, should descend to weigh crackers and inspect beef." The next day, the discussion went on again. Mr. WOODBRIDGE, who had been at pains to disprove, the day before, that "West Point was a nursery of treason," fortified himself with statistics which showed that when the war broke out there were about 1,200 officers in the Regular Army, of whom 181 were left dead upon the battlefield, and nearly 500 were wounded. Of these officers of the Regular Army 820 were graduates of West Point, a large number of the cadets having been from the South; 187 out of the 820 resigned and joined the Confederate army, leaving 623 loyal to the Government. Of this latter number 188 were from the South, being nearly half of the Southern graduates. He did not believe that any department of the Government presented so large a proportion of Southern men who adhered to the Union as the Regular Army and West Point. Out of over 200 officers appointed to the Army from the South not being graduates, there were scarcely half a dozen who did not prove false to their allegiance. Mr. SCHENCK answered, disclaiming any imputation against West Point, although he did not deem it a matter for boasting that a larger proportion of graduates had not deserted their flag, "and thus become the doubly perjured wretches" which ROBERT E. LEE, and such as he, had become," and suggested that many who had remained loyal had manifested only a moderate and questionable sort of loyalty. Upon the whole, this part of the discussion was hardly profitable.

The defeat of Mr. SCHENCK's bill does not involve by any means a paralysis of all Army legislation. In the Senate, another bill, designed for the same purpose, has passed with very remarkable unanimity. If Mr. SCHENCK's bill had passed the House, it would have had no claims to attention and prompt final action greater than that which the Senate bill has, for it would have had only the approbation of the body where it originated, and would have awaited on equal terms the action of the other. Indeed, the Senate bill would have had some claims over the House bill, among which are the obvious ones of prior introduction and prior passage. When to this is added the decisive defeat of the House bill in its own body, against the easy passage of Mr. WILSON's bill through the Senate, it will be seen that the latter has greatly superior claims to consideration by Congress. It was, of course, only courtesy for the House to take up the bill introduced by its own Military Committee in preference to that of the Senate Military Committee on the same subject. But, the former having been found

wanting, no objection can exist to immediate action upon the Senate bill. While the latter is not so original or comprehensive as Mr. SCHENCK's, it is more moderate in the main, and much less objectionable in detail. Both bills claimed to have the sanction of the Lieutenant-General and of the "highest officers of the Army." We think, however, that the claim of the Senate bill was better founded in this respect. We doubt if many high officers would insist on the retention of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for example. It has been suggested that the Senate and House will have fundamentally different views of the new military establishment, and that, between the two, the whole affair will come to the ground. But there are points on which both branches of Congress can undoubtedly come to a perfect agreement, and these are the really important points in the whole matter. Accordingly, we shall not yet yield to the apprehensions sometimes expressed, that Congress will adjourn without passing an Army bill.

THE ease with which seamless steel tubes can now be manufactured seems likely to solve the main difficulty lying in the path of the introduction of wrought-iron guns of large calibre. The chief obstacle in cannon of this species has been, of course, not so much to secure sufficient strength (for that can be got without great difficulty), as to procure a sound and perfect bore. Ordinary forged iron exposed to the action of the gases generated by burnt powder produces fissures. Thus, for example, the 13-inch Horsfall gun in England, after a few rounds only, was deeply fissured, but has since passed through extraordinary trials with perfect safety. It was merely an experimental gun—forged solid—and was very expensive. It encountered the odium of rival gunsmiths, and never was duplicated for practical use. Iron-clad warfare has introduced a new era in artillery, for it requires little argument to show that no vessel, wooden or iron, is of great use, whose battery is not powerful enough to penetrate the sides of an enemy. It is clear that it has become absolutely essential to use enormous charges of powder behind very heavy projectiles in modern naval warfare. As far as the actual adaptation of heavy guns in naval combat is concerned, none but the ignorant or conceited deny that America has taken the lead. Nevertheless, this does not show that our country has no work to do in keeping the lead, still less that it has reached perfection in naval artillery. Without constant improvement, we might yet be left in the lurch. Now, the chief direction in which radical improvement is to be looked for, is in wrought-iron gunnery. For nothing is more evident than that we must make up our minds toward burning 100-pound charges of powder, at least, behind the projectiles of the future. During the late war, sixty pounds of powder was the limit allowed in the service charge of the 15-inch cast-iron gun, and even that was not beyond the possibility of peril to the gun. The result of a brittle cast-iron gun flying to pieces, and spreading destruction all around, is perfectly understood. Cast-iron guns always burst without warning, and scatter death around. The bursting of a great cast-iron gun would lose the battle and the ship in which it exploded.

It is short-sighted policy to build the best ships possible without putting into them the best guns possible. The only object of the Monitor is a vehicle in which to carry guns about. Now, to spend a million on the vehicle, and to grudge a few thousands on its armament—which is all that makes it valuable—is the resort only of people who take narrow and commonplace views. It is true that the cast-iron gun interest of the country would oppose the introduction of wrought-iron ordnance. And that interest is so strong as to have put down all opposing ones. But, really, the matter is so small in a pecuniary point of view, and so inestimably great in the National view, that there is no reason why private gain should oppose public expediency in this matter. This point is the clearer when we consider how few heavy guns are needed for the Navy—say, between a hundred and two hundred in all. Suppose a few millions should be spent for admirable guns, what would that be to the millions expended and to be expended in the war vessels, which are, after all, only gun-carriages?

The recent failure of the Armstrong 13 3-10th inch, commonly called the 600-pounder, will, no doubt, be

accepted in some quarters as an argument against heavy wrought-iron guns. But that gun failed in the way usual with wrought-iron guns, and not by exploding like a barrel of powder, tearing to fragments itself and everything around it. And it should be remembered that this gun—the first one of its class—failed after sustaining upward of 120 rounds from 70 to 100-pound charges. These 120 rounds, behind well-directed shots, were sufficient to have settled half as many ordinary naval battles. The *Weehawken* conquered the *Atlanta* with but two discharges. And, even in the ever-memorable four-hours' battle of the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, the former vessel fired but 42 shots.

We have seen the drawings and records of the performances of most of the large guns of the world, and have witnessed not a few of the trial performances. If the wrought-iron 13-inch gun, now at the Brooklyn yard, should be fitted with a steel tube like that we spoke of at the opening of this article, we believe it would be by far the most formidable gun in the Navy with which to repel foreign iron-clads—judging both by its principles of construction and the severe test through which it has already passed. The imperfections in its bore are common to all wrought-iron ordnance, and these would be obviated by the steel tube.

COUNT BISMARCK is the RICHELIEU of Prussia—as wily, as intriguing, as sagacious, as diplomatic, as unscrupulous, as audacious, as the Prime Minister of LOUIS XIII. But he has contemporaries more powerful than RICHELIEU in the neighboring courts of Europe, and he schemes in an age more enlightened. He contends with a great modern power not always tractable to ambitious projects—public opinion. Where RICHELIEU fought the courtiers of his master to the end, while they conspired against him, BISMARCK finds the nobility with him in the main, and discovers his foes in a popular opposition. In this present German quarrel, we hear something of the Austrian Emperor, as well as of his minister, Count MENSDOERFF. But BISMARCK eclipses all royal rank in Prussia, as RICHELIEU did the figure of LOUIS. Just now a late event gives a dash of pungency to this biographic parallel. As RICHELIEU, when his policy was censured by his enemies, and his intrigues thwarted, resigned his office, and at one glance revealed the complication of the schemes which his hand alone could manipulate, so BISMARCK now, according to report, has, in the midst of the international intrigues, resigned his trust, that his importance to Prussia may be the better understood, and his power increased by the manoeuvre. And it recalls his prototype to read that the King "would not accept" his resignation."

MAJOR-GENERAL C. C. AUGER has ordered a General Court-Martial to convene in the city of Washington for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The following is the detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel D. M. SELLS, One Hundred and Seventh U. S. colored troops, President; Major E. C. FORD, One Hundred and Seventh U. S. colored troops; Captain W. P. GOFF, One Hundred and Seventh U. S. colored troops; Captain FRED. W. WATKINS, One Hundred and Seventh U. S. colored troops; Major WAREHAM C. HILL, Fourth U. S. colored troops; Captain and Brevet Major J. J. EBERHARDT, Fourth U. S. colored troops; Captain and Brevet Major W. H. APPLETON, Fourth U. S. colored troops; Major T. GAINES, Judge-Advocate. On Thursday, the 26th ult., the Court took up the case of Lieutenant JAMES H. BARRETT, of the One Hundred and Seventh U. S. colored troops. Lieutenant BARRETT is charged with disobedience of orders in failing to unload all the Hotchkiss shells at his post when so ordered to do by Brigadier-General JOS. A. HASKINS, and also for sending to the Washington Arsenal a number of friction primers in a box with projectiles.

MAJOR-GENERAL POPE has issued an order to commanding officers of military posts in the Department of the Missouri to the effect that when such posts are on the frontier, they shall lay off such reservations as are necessary for military posts, not to exceed four miles square, provided the actual possession by any citizen is not interfered with in executing the order. No citizen can hold over 160 acres under preemption title, and the military reservations may properly take in any part of a squatter's claim which exceeds that number of acres. On the completion of the provisions of this order, a report will be forwarded to Department Headquarters, showing the action in each case, for the orders of the Major-General commanding the Department.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

UNDER the recent law of Congress, granting a month's sea pay as indemnity for clothing lost during the war by the destruction of vessels in the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy has designated to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury the following named vessels, the officers of which (with several exceptions) are entitled to indemnification: *Althen, Aster, Arizona, Antelope, Amanda, Adirondack, Annie, Brandywine, Bazely, Breckenbore, Baron de Kolb, Barrataria, Bainbridge, Black Hawk, Cumberland, Cincinnati, Cairo, Conestoga, Commodore Jones, Crocus, Courier, Commodore McDonough, Dai-Ching, Eastport, Ellis, Elsie, Glide, Henry Andrew, Houa-tomie, Harriet Moon, Ida, Iron Age, Island Belle, Jacob Belle, Kingfisher, Key West, Kinsman, Keokuk, Lancaster (ram), Lavender, Linton, Lily, M. J. Carlton, Mississippi, Merrimac (paddle-wheel steamer), Madgie, Monitor, Milwaukee, Narcissus, (sunk December 8, 1864), Oage, Otago, Preble, Patapasco, Peterhoff, Philippi, R. B. Forbes, Radolph, Rattler, Shepherd, Knapp, Southfield, Sumter, Scioto, San Jacinto, Sidney C. Jones, Tecumseh, Tulip, Tawoh, torpedo-boat which destroyed the *Albermarle*, *Varuna*, *Violet*, *Westfield*, *Whitehall*, *Wichita*, *Wingon*, wharf-boat at Mound City. Payments on the following vessels can only be made upon special approval of the Secretary of the Navy: *Congress, Hatteras, Bloomer* and *Pink*. The following captured vessels do not participate in the benefits of the law: *Columbine, Clifton, Columbia, Diana, Granite City, Harriet Lane, Indianapolis, Isaac Smith, Morning Light, Petrel, Queen City, Queen of the West, Reliance, Satellite, Shawanah, Signal, Sachem, Undine, Underwriter, Vasa, Velocity, Waterwitch*, and picket-boat No. 2, captured in Wycomico bay in the month of October, 1864. The disabled ram *Switzerland* is also not entitled to participate in the benefit of the law.*

THE United States flagship *Rhode Island* (side-wheel, ten guns), from St. Thomas, having Acting Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer on board, arrived at New York on the 30th ult., having been absent nearly four months. During her absence Admiral Palmer made a thorough visit of the West India Islands, inspected the United States squadron there, and established the permanent naval depot for our fleet at St. Thomas. The following is a list of the officers of the *Rhode Island*: Acting Rear-Admiral, James S. Palmer; Commander, D. McN. Fairfax; Captain, Thomas G. Corlin; Lieutenant-Commander, Ed. E. Potter; Lieutenants, James A. Kane, La Rue P. Adams; Masters, H. S. Taylor, A. D. Brown; Ensign, W. K. Wheeler; Paymaster, J. N. Carpenter; Surgeon, C. J. Clerburne; Assistant Surgeon G. B. Lecompte; Captain of Marines, A. J. Bunion; Lieutenant of Marines, J. H. Washburne; Engineers—Chief, George Sewell; First Assistant, H. W. Scott; Second Assistants, J. Van Hovenburg, Geo. K. Holt, Wm. A. Windsor; Third Assistants, F. Schoher, J. D. Lee, C. K. Warner; Mates, A. H. Fletcher, W. H. Brownson, W. H. Elliott, J. M. Wilson, C. E. Starr; Admiral's Secretary, F. J. Mason; Carpenter, James McDonnell.

THE *Toronto Leader* gives the following list of British vessels, which were recently at Halifax at one time, and are now cruising in the British American waters:

Ship.	Guns.	Tons.	Men.
Aboukir.....	56	8,091	1,000
Aurora.....	33	2,558	515
Buzzard.....	6	980	176
Colmar.....	21	1,450	275
Constance.....	30	2,513	545
Cordelia.....	11	609	130
Cyrenus.....	3	328	69
Doris.....	20	2,483	500
Duncan.....	81	3,727	840
Fawn.....	17	754	130
Gannet.....	3	579	130
Lily.....	4	702	90
Niger.....	13	1,072	180
Nimble.....	5	428	30
Pyrites.....	21	1,278	275
Rosario.....	11	670	130
Royalist.....	11	669	130
Sphinx.....	6	1,601	175
Steady.....	5	431	70
Terror.....	16	1,071	62
Wolverine.....	21	1,703	275
Total.....	448		3,717

UNITED STATES sloop *Saratoga* has been towed down New York bay, and will be placed at the disposal of the Quarantine officers.

ORDERS have been received at the Treasury Department to pay the bounty recently awarded the officers and men of the United States steamers *Benton*, *Cairo*, *Carondelet*, *St. Louis*, *Louisville*, *Monarch*, and *Queen of the West*, for the destruction of the Rebel fleet on the Mississippi, on the 7th of June, 1862, and which resulted in the capture of the City of Memphis. The above-named vessels were under command of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, United States Navy, whose advent to the squadron was brilliantly signaled by this short but decisive victory. Payment of the above will commence in about three weeks.

THE repairs upon the sloop-of-war *Troquois*, *Pensacola* and *Lachmann* are being pushed forward vigorously, and it is expected that a very short time will suffice to place them in seagoing order. The finishing and fitting out of the new sloop-of-war *Neshaminy* and *Madawaska* is also being rapidly proceeded with, and in a few weeks they will be enabled to make their contract trial trips.

THERE are now about 500 recruits on board the receiving ship *Fernmont*, but a large number of this 500 are already detailed for service on board of the vessels now being fitted out at other ports for duty in the flying squadron. Several of the vessels will be sent to New York to receive their crews as soon as they are ready for sea.

THE side-wheel gunboat *James Adger*, recently from Aspinwall, is now being dismantled at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and is to be sold, she no longer being considered fit for naval purposes. She was formerly one of the Charleston packets, and was purchased by the Government at the commencement of the Rebellion.

THE total amount of prize money awarded since the beginning of the war is about twenty-two millions of dollars, one half of which went to the officers and seamen of capturing vessels, and the other half to the credit of the Naval Hospital fund.

It is estimated at the Fourth Auditor's Office, which has

the sole control of the settlement of Naval accounts, that upward of thirty millions of dollars will be required to equalize the bounties of sailors alone.

THE Monitor *Mintomonah* is to be placed in the dry-dock at the New York Navy-Yard before going to sea. The scraping will not occupy more than a couple of days at most.

THE gunboat *Shamrock* is lying off the Navy-Yard, and will sail for Eastport, Me., as soon as she receives her complement of men.

THE Light-house Board give the following notices to mariners:

East Indies—Strait of Malacca—Buoys on the One Fathom Bank.—The Government of Singapore has given notice that four buoys have been placed near the One Fathom bank in the Strait of Malacca; two of which are moored near the eastern end of the bank in 6 fathoms of water, one off the southern end in 6 fathoms, and another at the western edge of the bank. Parcela Hill bearing east leads to the southward of the bank, and E. S. E. to northward. Pulo Anza bearing N. E. leads to the westward, and N. E. by N. to the eastward. Vessels bound up or down the Strait should pass southward and westward of the buoys and light-vessel, so as to clear the Two Fathom Bank, off which the southern buoy is moored. (All bearings are magnetic. Variation 1 deg. 35 min. east in 1865.)

Pacific Ocean—New Caledonia—Fixed Light on Amédée Islet, near Port-de-France.—The Governor of New Caledonia has given notice that a light has been established on Amédée Islet, near Bulari Passages, through the barrier reef, leading to Port-de-France, on the southwest coast of New Caledonia.

The light is a fixed white light, at an elevation of 164 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather, the eye being 15 feet above the sea, should be seen from a distance of about 20 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order.

The tower is iron, round, white, 147 feet high from base to vane, and stands in lat. 22 deg. 29 min. 44 sec. S., long. 166 deg. 27 min. 39 sec. east of Greenwich, or about 1 min. 40 sec. west of that of the Admiralty Chart.

Directions.—Amédée Islet is sandy, covered with brushwood, and lies within the reef which surrounds New Caledonia; the light-house on it serves as a mark for the entrance to the Bulari Passages southward of Port-de-France. The north passage is about 4 cables in breadth, and 2 miles S. W. & S. from the light-house. To go in by this passage, steer with the light-house bearing N. E. & N., giving a berth to the point of the great reef, which leave to port; then steer to the northward, passing at the distance of a cable, east or west, of the reef awash at mile north of the entrance, until the middle of the woody islet of Maitre bears west; when steer to the north-west and pass between it and the small woody islet of Mando (le aux Canards). When in the middle of the channel between these two islets, steer for the north extremity of Brun Islet, leaving it on the starboard hand in entering Port-de-France.

The light is seen all round the horizon, but as the general trend of the barrier reefs fronting the southwest coast of New Caledonia assumes a N. W. by W. and S. E. by E. direction, a vessel should be careful to approach the light between the bearings of N. by E. and E. N. E. A vessel, in fine weather, making the light to the N. E., will be 15 miles from that part of the barrier near the light-house, and about 16 miles from the nearest part, and will lessen the distance as the light is brought to bear northward or eastward of the above bearing. (All bearings are magnetic. Variation 10 deg. 45 min. E. in 1866.)

Coast of Portugal—Provisional Light at Entrance to the River Douro.—The Portuguese Government has given notice that the light-house of Nossa Senhora da Luz, at the entrance to the River Douro, is about to be replaced by another, a description of which will shortly be given; and that, in the meantime, from the 11th day of March, 1866, until further notice, a provisional white light will be exhibited from the same tower, visible in clear weather from a distance of 8 miles.

Savannah River, Georgia—Re-establishment of Lights at Cockspur Island and Oyster Beds.—Information is hereby given that the beacon lights at Cockspur Island and Oyster Beds, Savannah River, Georgia, have been renovated, and lights will be shown therefrom on the evening of April 25, 1866, and every evening thereafter, from sunset to sunrise.

Cockspur Island.—The tower is painted white, and shows at an elevation of 25 feet above ordinary sea level a fixed white light illuminating the entire horizon. Lens of the sixth order; should be seen about 8 miles.

Oyster Beds.—The tower is painted white; focal plane elevated 35 feet above ordinary sea level. Illuminating apparatus a sixth order lens, showing a fixed red light. Should be seen about 10 miles.

Flashing Light, Calf Rock.—Official information has been received, that on the evening of the 10th of June next, a white flashing light will be exhibited from a light-house which has been erected on Calf Rock, near Dursey Island, Coast of Cork, in lat. 51 deg. 34 min. 10 sec. N., long. 10 deg. 14 min. 50 sec. W., and will be continued thenceforth from sunset to sunrise.

The light will be first order dioptric holophotal, and show a flash every 15 seconds, at an elevation of 141 feet above the sea level, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 17 nautical miles.

The tower is circular and painted red, with a broad white central belt, and is 102 feet in height from base to vane.

Black Sod Point, Black Sod Bay, Northwest Coast of Ireland.—Notice has been received at this office that a light-house has been erected at Black Sod Quay, near Black Sod Point, at the entrance to Black Sod Bay, in lat. 54 deg. 3 min. 54 sec. N., long. 10 deg. 3 min. 34 sec. W., from which a fixed light will be exhibited on the evening of the 30th of June next, and continued thenceforth from sunset to sunrise.

The light will be a third order dioptric, and show white between the bearings of S. W., round eastward to N. E. by E., and red from N. E. by E. to N. E. & N. The focal plane being 37 feet above the sea at high water, it should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 10 nautical miles.

The tower is square, of a reddish gray color, and is 41 feet in height from base to vane.

The light keeper's dwelling is attached to the tower. (Bearings are magnetic. Variation 27 deg. 15 sec. W.)

Federal Point Light-house.—Notice is hereby given that, on and after April 30, 1866, a light will be exhibited from a light-house on Federal Point, North Carolina, on the north side of New Inlet, north side of the entrance of Cape Fear River.

The light will be a fixed white light, elevated 50 feet above sea level, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of 12 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is a lens of the fourth (4th) order.

The structure is a wooden dwelling, with the lantern on a tower in the centre of it.

The tower is white and lantern black.

Lat. North, 33 deg. 58 min. 4 sec., long. 77 deg. 54 min. 53 sec. West.

PAYMASTER Rufus C. Spalding, U. S. N., has been tried before a Naval General Court-Martial, convened at the Navy-Yard, Philadelphia, having been charged with "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty."

United States funds which were under his care having been stolen, to the amount of \$14,000. Paymaster Spalding was sentenced "to be suspended for the term of one year, and to forfeit for the said term one-half of his leave of absence or waiting orders pay, and be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy."

ACTING Assistant Paymaster J. S. Harvey was tried before the same court, and upon similar charges to those preferred against Paymaster Spalding, and was sentenced "to be dismissed from the Naval Service of the United States," which sentence has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Mason, Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Texas, has been ordered to proceed, without delay, to Houston, Texas, on public business connected with his Department. On the completion of this duty he will at once return to Department Headquarters.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

General Orders No. 30.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions for the week ending April 28, 1866, is hereby published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
(Signed), CHAS. THOMAS, A. Q. M. G., U. S. A.,
Brevet Major-General.

Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. Myers, to report to the Commanding General, Department of the Platte.—Brevet Brigadier-General William Myers (Colonel Additional Aide-de-Camp), Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding General, Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department. S. O. No. 187, A. G. O., April 24, 1866.

Captain J. H. Belcher, to relieve Military Storekeeper Gustavus A. Hull.—Captain J. H. Belcher, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, will at once relieve Military Storekeeper Gustavus A. Hull, Quartermaster's Department, in his duties at Louisville, Ky. Military Storekeeper Hull upon being relieved will proceed without delay to Cincinnati, Ohio, and relieve Military Storekeeper W. H. Gill, Quartermaster's Department, of his duties and responsibilities for Government property. S. O. No. 181, A. G. O., April 24, 1866.

Brevet Major H. W. James and Captain E. D. Baker, to report to Commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific.—The following officers are hereby relieved from their present duties and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to duty: Brevet Major H. W. James, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army; Captain E. D. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army. S. O. No. 188, A. G. O., April 24, 1866.

Brevet Major H. W. James, order assigning him to the Military Division of the Pacific revoked.—So much of Special Orders No. 188, April 24, 1866, from this office, as relieved Brevet Major H. W. James, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, from duty, and directed him to report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked. S. O. No. 193, A. G. O., April 27, 1866.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1866.

General Orders No. 28.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions for the week ending March 17, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) CHAS. THOMAS, A. Q. M. G.,
Brevet Major-General.

Brevet Major J. W. McKim, permission to visit Washington, D. C.—Permission to visit Washington, D. C., for three days, to include the 1st of May, proximo, is hereby granted Brevet Major John W. McKim, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to enable him to appear as a witness before the Orphans' Court. S. O. No. 178, A. G. O., April 19, 1866.

Captain D. D. Bullock, to transfer property, etc., and proceed to residence.—Captain D. D. Bullock, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, will transfer all public property and funds which may now be in his possession to such officer at New York City as the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East may designate, and proceed to his place of residence, and report from thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders. S. O. No. 181, A. G. O., April 20, 1866.

Captain A. S. Gear, mustered out.—Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect from the date set opposite their respective names. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Captain Alonzo S. Gear, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, April 27, 1866. S. O. No. 181, A. G. O., April 20, 1866.

Officers of the Quartermasters Department, mustered out.—Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from this office, the services of the following named officers being no longer needed, they are hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not in debt to the United States: Assistant Quartermasters U. S. Volunteers, Captain J. K. Russell, Captain George C. Winslow (Brevet Major), Captain Alexander McIntosh, Captain John Power, Captain John H. Crowell, Captain H. C. Lawrence (Brevet Major), Captain Edward P. Graves, Captain Charles H. Deane (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Captain Edwin B. Burrows. S. O. No. 181, A. G. O., April 20, 1866.

Major George Webster, to draw commutation.—Major George Webster, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from November 30, 1865, while on duty as a member of Military Commissions and Courts Martial at New Orleans, La., and while on duty as a member of the Military Commission convened by Special Orders No. 70, March 27, 1866, from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, provided he has not been or could not have been furnished in kind. S. O. No. 183, A. G. O., April 21, 1866.

PURSUANT to instructions from Major-General Augur, Brigadier-General F. T. Dent, in General Orders No. 16, April 30, 1866, discontinues the garrison of Washington, and presents to the officers of his staff, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. Chandler, A. G., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Wands, A. G., Brevet Major G. E. Henry, A. D. C., Brevet Major F. A. Whitney, A. D. C., Captain J. R. Hynes, A. Q. M., Acting Assistant Surgeon R. H. Towler, U. S. A., his thanks for the able, zealous and soldierlike manner in which they have performed their duties.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major George K. Leet, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, in the Army of the United States, March 23, 1866, vice McKim, resigned.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major John C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant-General, rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, March 23, 1866.
Captain Joseph H. Taylor, 6th regiment cavalry, Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major, March 30, 1866.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

George P. Ihrie, of California, Paymaster, with rank of Major, April 14, 1866.
William A. Rucker, United States Volunteers, Paymaster, rank of Major, April 14, 1866.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—TO BE ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

William F. Smith, of Rhode Island.
George A. Olin, of Massachusetts.
Henry McElderry, of Maryland.
William M. Austin, of New York.
Howard Culbertson, of Wisconsin.
William G. Tremaine, Maryland.
George F. French, of New Hampshire.
Daniel G. Caldwell, of Pennsylvania.
Charles H. Rowe, of Connecticut.
John E. McDonald, of New York.
William C. Miner, of New York.
Samuel S. Jessup, of New York.
George McC. Miller, of Delaware.
John B. Petherbridge, of New Jersey.
Theophilus H. Turner, of New Jersey.
Edwin Bentley, of Virginia.
Henry Lippincott, of California.
Conrad C. Dunstacher, of Illinois.
Assistant Surgeon Edward P. Vollum, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

James Pike, late Corporal 4th Ohio cavalry, Second Lieutenant, March 31, 1866, vice Small, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Brevet Colonel Ely S. Parker, U. S. Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General commanding Armies of the United States, Second Lieutenant, March 22, 1866, vice Horrigan, promoted.
George W. Yates, late Captain 13th Missouri cavalry, Second Lieutenant, March 26, 1866, vice Robinson, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

James A. Clifford, late Captain 1st Missouri cavalry, Second Lieutenant, March 31, 1866, vice McMullin, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Eugene P. Bertrand, late First Lieutenant—cavalry, Second Lieutenant, March 23, 1866, vice Webster, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Richard O. Shaw, late Major 11th regiment U. S. colored artillery, Second Lieutenant, March 27, 1866, vice Andrus, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

James P. Grace, late Captain 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, Second Lieutenant, March 23, 1866, vice Holman, resigned.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John L. Spalding, Adjutant 20th Connecticut Volunteers (colored), to be Second Lieutenant, April 6, 1866.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Brevet Colonel Adam Badeau, U. S. Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General commanding Armies of the United States, Second Lieutenant, March 22, 1866, vice Smith, dismissed.
First Lieutenant George Crook, Captain, May 14, 1861.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Guy Morrison, Hospital Steward, United States Army, Second Lieutenant, April 7, 1866.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James Sawyer, of Wisconsin, Second Lieutenant, March 17, 1866, vice Kennington, promoted.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Private Thomas Riley, Ordnance Department, Second Lieutenant, March 23, 1866, vice Burton, promoted.

Patrick H. Bristle, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, April 9, 1866.

Seth L. Hammen, late First Lieutenant 1st Minnesota Volunteers, Second Lieutenant, March 26, 1866, vice Rathbone, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain John O. Telford, Assistant Adjutant of Volunteers, Second Lieutenant, March 21, 1866, vice Marshall, promoted.

First Sergeant Eugene Townsend, Company D, 1st battalion, Second Lieutenant, April 7, 1866.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William A. H. Lewis, Adjutant, 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers, Second Lieutenant, April 9, 1866.

Captain James W. Powell, 10th regiment U. S. colored troops, Second Lieutenant, March 28, 1866, vice Brown, promoted.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William Conway, late Captain 74th New York Volunteers, Second Lieutenant, March 22, 1866, vice Keller, promoted.

William G. Sprague, Captain 1st regiment colored troops, Second Lieutenant, April 3, 1866.

Amer Haines, Jr., late Captain 54th Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Second Lieutenant, March 28, 1866, vice Hooper, promoted.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, 14th regiment U. S. colored troops, Second Lieutenant, March 27, 1866, vice Dempsey, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Winfield S. Watson, Sergeant 6th Indiana cavalry, Second Lieutenant, April 9, 1866.

H. L. H. Counselman, of Maryland, Second Lieutenant, March 30, 1866, vice D'Isy, promoted.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles Miner, of Ohio, Second Lieutenant, March 31, 1866, vice Sloan, promoted.

CONFIRMATIONS OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

(Continued.)

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Additional Paymaster James B. Sheridan, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Andrew J. Mackay, Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major S. Lockwood Brown, Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major George V. Rutherford, Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major George D. Wise, Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Richard N. Butcher, Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major J. F. Boyd, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Raymond Burr, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major E. S. Allen, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Samuel D. Henderson, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, August 13, 1865.

Brevet Major D. L. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major Horace B. Burnham, Judge-Advocate of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Surgeon M. Goldsmith, U. S. Volunteers, January 13, 1866.
Surgeon L. W. Reed, U. S. Volunteers, January 12, 1866.
Surgeon Richard D. Lynde, U. S. Volunteers, January 9, 1866.
Brevet Major H. L. Carver, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, December 14, 1865.

Brevet Major W. M. Kimball, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, January 13, 1866.

Additional Paymaster William Phelps, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major George P. Webster, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, December 13, 1865.

Major George H. Otis, of the 8th U. S. Veteran Reserves, March 13, 1866.

Major Peter Zim, of the 68th Ohio Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major John M. McCracken, of the 46th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major Rufus C. McEathron, of the 15th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major Harvey M. Timins, of the 92d Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major John T. Cheney, of the 1st Illinois artillery, March 13, 1866.

Major E. W. Wynkoop, of the 1st Colorado cavalry, March 13, 1866.

Major Luke Murrin, of the 193d Ohio Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major Elijah T. Phillips, of the 6th Illinois cavalry, March 13, 1866.

Additional Paymaster R. H. Whiting, U. S. Volunteers, January 4, 1866.

Brevet Major R. L. Kilpatrick, Captain in the 6th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major J. Whitney, Captain of the 8th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major O. F. Middleton, Captain of the 8th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major James Starr, of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, March 31, 1865.

Brevet Major L. B. Plummer, Captain of the 13th U. S. colored heavy artillery, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Garrett Nagle, Captain of the 6th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major John B. Nixon, Captain in the 17th U. S. colored troop, March 13, 1866.

Additional Paymaster B. M. Thompson, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major John E. Marshall, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, November 11, 1865.

Major Walter B. Bates, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major O. O. Potter, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, December 2, 1865.

Brevet Major Frederick Crain, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, December 2, 1865.

Major Lewis S. Barnes, of the 9th U. S. colored troops, December 2, 1865.

Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. Volunteers, January 23, 1866.

Surgeon James P. Prince, U. S. Volunteers, January 16, 1866.

Additional Paymaster Nathaniel A. Tucker, U. S. Volunteers, February 7, 1866.

Surgeon Charles T. Reber, U. S. Volunteers, January 29, 1866.

Surgeon Aaron P. Delrymple, U. S. Volunteers, January 24, 1866.

Surgeon Joseph B. Morrison, U. S. Volunteers, January 26, 1866.

Surgeon Zenas E. Bliss, U. S. Volunteers, January 26, 1866.

Surgeon William S. Woods, U. S. Volunteers, February 3, 1866.

Additional Paymaster John S. Herriek, U. S. Volunteers, November 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Isaac S. Stewart, U. S. Volunteers, January 1, 1866.

Major Charles A. Carlton, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Additional Paymaster F. W. Crane, U. S. Volunteers, November 13, 1865.

Major H. C. Austin, of the 8th Kansas Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major N. B. Lucas, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major John W. Hicks, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major E. M. Carpenter, U. S. Volunteers, Captain of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, March 13, 1866.

Major T. F. Edmunds, of the 24th Massachusetts Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major George Lee, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major A. E. Niles, of the 11th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major W. W. Rogers, U. S. Volunteers, Captain of the 19th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major A. H. Wands, Captain 10th Veteran Reserve Corps, February 13, 1866.

Brevet Major George Garfield, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Additional Paymaster Edwin Beecher, U. S. Volunteers, January 11, 1866.

Additional Paymaster Henry W. Scovel, U. S. Volunteers, January 11, 1866.

Major Seth C. Farrington, Judge Advocate of the Department of Arkansas, March 13, 1866.

Major Lewis R. Stegman, of the 1st regiment 1st Army Corps, March 13, 1866.

Major George E. Scott, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1866.

Additional Paymaster John W. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, February 8, 1866.

Brevet Major W. A. La Motte, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major H. B. Teator, Captain of the 4th Ohio cavalry, March 13, 1866.

Major Adam Nose, of the 15th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major A. W. Bradbury, of the 1st Maine artillery, March 13, 1866.

Major Archibald Boyle, of the 35th U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1866.

Additional Paymaster C. S. Chase, U. S. Volunteers, January 15, 1866.

Brevet Major A. Hopkins, Captain of the 37th Massachusetts Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major A. W. Sheldon, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major R. B. Henderson, of the 121st Ohio Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major George W. Whitman, of the 51st New York Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Leander C. Noble, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Charles H. Dean, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major H. F. Wade, Captain of the 5th U. S. colored cavalry, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major George H. Harris, Captain of the 9th Ohio Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Surgeon Henry W. Rivers, of the 4th Rhode Island Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major R. P. Crawford, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Wm. D. Wilkins, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major Henry Logan, of the 64th Illinois Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major Jesse F. Angell, of the 10th New Hampshire Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Daniel Stimson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major C. Gardiner, of the 27th New York Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Benjamin F. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Additional Paymaster J. W. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, January 29, 1866.

Surgeon Frank Reynolds, of the 2d U. S. Veteran Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Craig Wadsworth, Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major James A. Swaine, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Surgeon J. Laughman, of the 20th New York State Militia, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Robert C. Perry, Captain of the 7th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Thomas J. Kerr, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major Lucius H. Warren, of the 38th U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1866.

Surgeon J. G. F. Holston, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major George M. O'Brien, of the 7th Iowa cavalry, March 13, 1866.

Major A. Morton, of the 193d New York Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major J. Murray Hoag, Captain 4th U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Frederick Barton, Captain of the 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major A. W. Clark, of the 20th Maine Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major J. W. McMurray, Captain of the 1st Missouri light artillery, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major William D. Hubbard, Captain of the 13th Missouri cavalry, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Samuel McKeever, Captain of the 9th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Theodore McGowan, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major E. C. Dawes, of the 53d Ohio Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major Edward S. Meyer, of the 5th regiment 1st Army corps, March 13, 1866.

Major George G. Hastings, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, March 13, 1866.

Major Thomas J. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major Martin Anderson, of the 11th Kansas Volunteers (cavalry), March 13, 1866.

Major William R. Warnock, of the 55th Ohio Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major Atherton H. Stevens, Jr., of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Hubert Dilger, Captain of battery, Ohio Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major C. S. Buckley, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major John W. Woodward, First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major John W. Dempsey, Captain of the 10th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, March 13, 1866.

Major E. C. Ford, 107th U. S. colored infantry, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Theodore F. Allen, Captain of the 7th Ohio cavalry, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Hermann A. Ulfers, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major T. G. Wells, Captain and Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Surgeon H. C. Levensaler, of the 8th Maine Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Major Edgar T. Ensign, of the 9th Iowa Volunteers (cavalry), March 13, 1866.

Major George G. Getchell, 81st U. S. colored troops, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major R. M. Musser, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major C. B. Chittenden, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Thomas S. Hoyt, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain John L. Woods, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Captain Henry Bowman, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Captain Joseph M. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Captain W. J. Colburn, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Captain Charles Darrow, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Captain George W. Harrison, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Captain Thomas J. Kerr, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Captain George B. Hibbard, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Captain Leander A. Poore, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Captain John V. Furey, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Captain H. A. Royce, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Captain Rufus E. Swope, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, March 13, 1866.

Assistant Surgeon Israel C. Hengendobler, U. S. Volunteers, November 30, 1865.
 Captain George W. Eddy, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, November 23, 1865.
 Captain John D. Gray, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, November 23, 1865.

(To be continued.)

MILITARY COURTS AND COMMISSIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 WASHINGTON, May 1, 1866.

General Orders No. 25.

Whereas some military commanders are embarrassed by doubts as to the operation of the proclamation of the President, dated the 22 day of April, 1866, upon trials by military courts-martial and military offences, to remove such doubts, it is ordered by the President that—

Hereafter, whenever offences committed by civilians are to be tried where civil tribunals are in existence which can try them, their cases are not authorized to be, and will not be, brought before military courts-martial or commissions, but will be committed to the proper civil authorities. This order is not applicable to camp followers, as provided for under the 60th Article of War, or to contractors and others specified in section 16, Act of July 17, 1862, and sections 1 and 2, Act of March 2, 1863. Persons and offences cognizable by the Rules and Articles of War, and by the acts of Congress above cited, will continue to be tried and punished by military tribunals as prescribed by the Rules and Articles of War and acts of Congress, hereinafter cited, to wit:

SIXTH ARTICLE OF THE RULES AND ARTICLES OF WAR.

All sutlers and retainers to the camp, and all persons whatsoever, serving with the Armies of the United States in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1862.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the Army or Navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army or Navy he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States, for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

ACT OF MARCH 2, 1863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person in the land or naval forces of the United States, or in the militia in actual service of the United States, in time of war, who shall make or cause to be made, or present or cause to be presented for payment or approval to or by any person or officer in the civil or military service of the United States, any claim upon or against the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent; or any person in such civil or service who shall, for the purpose of obtaining, or aiding in obtaining, the approval or payment of such claim, make, use, or cause to be made or used, any false bill, receipt, voucher, entry, roll, account, claim, statement, certificate, affidavit, or deposition, knowing the same to contain any false or fraudulent statement or entry; or any person in said forces or service who shall make or procure to be made, or knowingly advise the making of any false oath to any fact, statement or certificate, voucher or entry, for the purpose of obtaining, or of aiding to obtain, any approval or payment of any claim against the United States, or any department or officer thereof; or any person in said forces or service who, for the purpose of obtaining or enabling any other person to obtain from the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, any payment or allowance, or the approval or signature of any person in the military, naval, or civil service of the United States, of or to any false, fraudulent or fictitious claim, shall forge, counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any signature upon any bill, receipt, voucher, account, claim, roll, statement, affidavit, or deposition; and any person in said forces or service who shall utter or use the same as true and genuine, knowing the same to have been forged or counterfeited; or any person in said forces or service who shall enter into any agreement, combination, or conspiracy to cheat or defraud the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, by obtaining, or aiding and assisting to obtain, the payment or allowance of any false or fraudulent claim; or any person in said forces or service who shall steal, embezzle, or knowingly and wilfully misappropriate or apply to his own use or benefit, or who shall wrongfully and knowingly sell, convey, or dispose of any ordnance, arms, ammunition, clothing, subsistence stores, money, or other property of the United States, furnished or to be used for the military or naval service of the United States; any contractor, agent, paymaster, quartermaster, or other person whatsoever in said forces or service having charge, possession, custody, or control of any money or other public property, used or to be used in the military or naval service of the United States, who shall, with intent to defraud the United States, or wilfully to conceal such money or other property, deliver or cause to be delivered to any other person having authority to receive the same any amount of such money or other public property less than that for which he shall receive certificate or receipt; or any person in said forces or service who is or shall be authorized to make or deliver any certificate, voucher, or receipt, or other paper certifying the receipt of arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, or other public property so used or to be used, who shall make or deliver the same to any person without having full knowledge of the truth of the facts stated therein, and with intent to cheat, defraud or injure the United States; any person in said forces or service who shall knowingly purchase or receive, in pledge or for any obligation or indebtedness, from any soldier, officer, or other person called into or employed in said forces or service, any arms, equipments, ammunition, clothes, or military stores, or other public property, such soldier, officer, or other person not having the lawful right to pledge or sell the same, shall be deemed guilty of a criminal offence, and shall be subject to the rules and regulations made for the government of the military and naval forces of the United States, and of the militia when called into and employed in the actual service of the United States in time of war, and to the provisions of this act. And every person so offending may be arrested and held for trial by a court-martial, and if found guilty shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial may adjudge, save the punishment of death.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person heretofore called or hereafter to be called into or employed in such forces or service, who shall commit any violation of this act and shall afterward receive his discharge, or be dismissed from the service, shall, notwithstanding such discharge or dismissal, continue to be liable to be arrested and held for trial and sentence by a court-martial, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had not received such discharge or been dismissed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington, Brevet Major U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Medical Department, and ordered to duty with the Third U. S. Cavalry, now in the Department of Arkansas, but soon to proceed to New Mexico.

Hospital Steward James T. Lunless is relieved from duty in the Department of Arkansas, and ordered to duty with the Medical Director, Department of Louisiana.

HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Millener, U. S. Volunteers.

APPOINTED HOSPITAL STEWARDS U. S. ARMY.

Herman Bergman, Thirty-sixth company, Second battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and John McKenzie, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Steward Solomon Rimer, U. S. Army.

Hospital Stewards L. A. Elster, Thomas B. Johnson, W. J. Smart, W. H. Harris and J. W. D. Roberts, U. S. Army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The order dated January 23, 1866, dishonorably discharging Hospital Steward C. C. Bosworth, U. S. Army, is hereby revoked.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 24.—Carpenter Samuel N. Whitehouse, to the *Vermont*.
 APRIL 25.—Second Assistant Engineer R. B. Plotts, to duty connected with iron-clads laid up at League Island, Pennsylvania.

APRIL 26.—Commander William Reynolds, to command the *Lackawanna*.

Surgeon Stephen D. Kennedy, Chief Engineer Philip G. Peltz, Second Assistant Engineer Francis L. Cooper, Third Assistant Engineer John K. Stevenson, and Acting Boatwain William P. Burke, to the *Lackawanna*.

APRIL 27.—Commander Samuel P. Carter, to command the *Monocacy*.

Captain S. P. Lee, to command the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, relieving Captain David McDougal.

APRIL 28.—Acting Boatwain Hiram Smart, to the *Savannah*.
 Acting Boatwain William A. Cooper, to duty as foreman of laborers at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

DETACHED.

APRIL 23.—Second Assistant Engineer John C. Stevens, from duty at the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to special duty connected with the *Idaho*.

Second Assistant Engineer William H. De Hart, from special duty connected with the *Idaho*, and ordered to the *Winnipeg*.

APRIL 24.—Carpenter Josiah D. Finner, from the *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Savannah*.

APRIL 26.—Lieutenant-Commander Francis A. Roe, from ordnance duty at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Midshipmen W. W. Mead, L. A. Kingsbury, E. S. Houston and G. C. Reiter, from the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

First Assistant Engineer W. W. Hopper, and Second Assistant Engineer C. J. McConnell, from special duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

Second Assistant Engineer Truman Jones and Alexander H. Price, from special duty at Baltimore, Md., and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

Lieutenant-Commander Oscar C. Badger, from ordnance duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to ordnance duty at Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Paymaster Edward May, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

Assistant Surgeon William M. Keber, from duty at the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

APRIL 27.—Captain James Glynn, from duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Seventh Lighthouse District, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant A. H. McCormick, from the *Chattanooga*, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward P. McCrea, from the *Idaho*, and ordered to the *Monocacy*.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

APRIL 21.—Lieutenant Henry J. Blake.

ORDER REVOKED.

APRIL 23.—Lieutenant-Commander John G. Mitchell, to take passage in the *Ashuelot* to the European Squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

DROPPED FROM THE SERVICE.

APRIL 21.—Lieutenant-Commander Robert L. May.

APRIL 24.—Assistant Surgeon James Wilson.

APPOINTED.

APRIL 25.—William A. Cooper and Hiram Smart, Acting Boatwains.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

APRIL 26.—Lieutenant-Commander William M. Gamble.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 23.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Welcker, to the *Conemaugh*.

APRIL 25.—Mate Charles E. Schofield, to the *Michigan*.
 Acting Third Assistant Engineers Robert B. Dick and James McNabb, to the *Miantonomoh*.

APRIL 27.—Acting Ensign R. M. Clark, Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Stewart, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Keith, to the *Monocacy*.

Acting Ensign Stephen Jones, to duty at the Navy-Yard, Philadelphia.

APRIL 28.—Mate John Williams, to the *Monocacy*.

DETACHED.

APRIL 23.—Acting Ensign Frank Jordan, from duty in the Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Paul H. Kendrick, from the *Conemaugh*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas A. Galloway, from the *Conemaugh*, on the reporting of his relief, and discharged from the service.

APRIL 24.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander John Mac Dismid, from the command of the *James Adger*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, from the *James Adger*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Chief Engineer Edward A. Whipple, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Henry Farmer, John Powers and Gilbert Lobe, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Roach, Philander J. Holmes, Charles H. Woods and Timothy Woodruff, from the *James Adger*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters Gideon E. Holloway and Anthony F. Holmes, Acting Ensigns Levi W. Smith and Robert Dinsmore, Acting Assistant Surgeon John Flynn, Mate Alonzo Rivers, Henry P. Diermanse, Robert B. Smith and Thomas D. Hunt, from the *James Adger*, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 25.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lucius Harlow, from the *Miantonomoh*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign J. A. Chesley, from the *Saranac*, and ordered to the *Saginaw*.

Acting Ensign Joseph B. Sweet, from the *Saranac*, and ordered East.

Acting Ensign Thomas W. Kimbell, from the *Saginaw*, and ordered East.

APRIL 27.—Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Langlois, from duty in the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Masters Dudley E. Taylor and Ezra S. Goodwin, and Mate John S. Sinclair, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Monocacy*.

APPOINTED.

APRIL 23.—Albert J. Doty, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Miantonomoh*.

APRIL 25.—Edward Frothingham, of New York City, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

APRIL 26.—Horace Whitworth, of Laurel, Maryland, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

James Curran, of Newburyport, Mass., Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Conemaugh*.

APRIL 27.—S. S. Willett, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Monocacy*.

Orland L. Roberts, Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

George S. Culbreth, of Symrna, Del.; Edward H. Ware, of Salem, New York; William V. Marrison, of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia; Adam Tran, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas R. Brown, of Baltimore, Md.; Robert A. Whed, n. of Adrian, Michigan; Jerome H. Kidder, of Baltimore, Md., and Ernest D. Martin, of Philadelphia, Pa., Acting Assistant Surgeons.

APRIL 28.—Thomas S. Collier, Mate, and ordered to the *Monocacy*.
 Albert K. Jones, Acting Master, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

APPOINTMENT CANCELLED.

APRIL 24.—Mate Joseph Duggan, appointed April 17, 1866.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

APRIL 28.—Acting Assistant Paymaster L. E. Rios, of the *Massachusetts*; to take effect July 1, 1866.

Acting Ensign Paul Morgan, of the *Buckhorn*.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

APRIL 23.—Acting Master G. H. Leinas.

PLACED ON SICK LEAVE.

APRIL 27.—Acting Ensign C. A. Gallahan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APRIL 27.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon William H. Pierson will remain on duty connected with iron-clads, on arriving at New Orleans, La.

APRIL 28.—The order revoking the appointment of Mate David Pader, dated the 18th inst., is revoked, and he is ordered to remain on board the *Augusta*.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

who have been honorably discharged the service of the U. S. since last report:

ACTING MASTER.

J. D. Wells, April 22.

ACTING ENSIGN.

A. T. Bisei, April 22, Richmond Daggett, April 30,
 G. C. Ryckman, May 9.

ACTING SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

John H. Densmore, July 12, Richard Doren, July 25.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON.

W. H. Coe, June 24.

ACTING ASSISTANT PAYMASTER.

C. L. Burnett, April 20.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending April 28, 1866:

William R. Bayley, sergeant marines, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*.

William Wange, seaman, December 25, U. S. steamer *Fredonia*.

Junius Pamb, first-class boy, May 16, at New Orleans.

Lemuel Miller, landsman, April 25, U. S. steamer *Alleghany*.

James McIntire, coal-heaver, February 21, U. S. steamer *Britannia*.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

FIRST REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street, on the evening of the 27th ult. Colonel Rush Hawkins was in command, and six companies, of eleven files each, were present. The regiment made a very handsome appearance in their new uniform, which is exceedingly neat, being a dark blue zouave suit trimmed with red, white leggings, red sashes, and the fez cap, the number of the regiment being placed in the centre of the fez, at the point where the tassel is attached. The officers wear a red cap trimmed with gilt braid, the skirts of the coat being cut very full, after the French pattern. The rank is indicated by gilt braid on the arm, no shoulder-strap being worn. The chevrons of the non-commissioned officers are worn on the arm, below the elbow, the broad part of the chevron being toward the cuff. The men all wore white gloves, and the majority of those present on Friday evening evinced, by their appearance and carriage, that they had seen service in the field. Quite a number of spectators were present, among whom were scattered a number of the members of the regiment in uniform, who should have been in the ranks. The evolutions were according to Casey's Tactics, and were very creditably executed. Several of the commands were erroneously given by the Colonel, such as "On right by file into line," instead of "By the right flank by file left," and once both orders were given instead of the latter alone. Again, the command "By company forward into line" was given instead of "By company into line." The command "On first division, close in mass, form column," was also given. The proper orders for the movement executed are: "1. Close column by division. 2. On the first division right in front. 3. Battalion, right—face. 4. March." In deploying the column on an interior division, the line of battle should be indicated before the deployment by means of markers and the right and left general guides. Again, in deploying on the first division, the chief of the second division should allow his division to file past him, and when his right guide shall be abreast him, he should command, "Second division, halt—front," and not "By the left flank march." The officer commanding the third division, after having halted his division as above, will command, "Third division, forward, guide right—march." But although some of the orders were given incorrectly, there was no confusion, and the movements were performed remarkably well, especially when we consider the short time which has elapsed since the regiment has been mustered into the State service, and also that the First has not as yet any armor. We were sorry to see so few men in line, but there are many good soldiers in the regiment. The corporal on the right of the fifth company, and the man next to him, were fine-looking soldiers, and excellent types of what the zouave should be. The men have been instructed not to obey an incorrect order, and when the battalion was at parade rest and the command "shoulder arms" was given, not a musket moved. We noticed very little, if any, of that talking and unsteadiness so common in new, and too often in older, organizations, which was, in a measure, due to the fact that the non-commissioned officers were acquainted with their duties.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The parade and drill of this regiment, which took place on the 26th ult., was a very fine as well as a highly creditable one. The uniforms of the men looked bright and fresh, and the contrast between the dark blue and the white cross and waist belts was most pleasing. The regiment marched from their armory, over Centre Market, down Broadway to the Park, forming in line in front of the City Hall. The battalion was then brought to a parade rest, and the officers ordered to the centre, after which Mayor Hoffman presented the regiment with a very beautiful stand of colors, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city. In presenting the colors, the Mayor alluded, in a very handsome manner, to the past record of the regiment, and to the service it did at the battle of Bull Run, and in the campaigns of 1862 and 1863. He spoke of the late Colonel Vosburgh, who was his personal friend, as a brave soldier, a true patriot, and a noble, generous-hearted man. Colonel Trafford, in responding on behalf of the officers and men, expressed their thanks for the beautiful colors, and assured the Mayor that the regiment would not dishonor them, and that, in the future, as in the past, they would ever be ready to bear them in the maintenance of the Constitution and laws, and for the preservation of peace. After the presentation, the regiment was reviewed by the Mayor. In opening the ranks, the color rank did not advance promptly, as they should have done. The color rank should advance four paces in front of the front rank and place themselves opposite to their respective places, in the order of battle. The color guard should replace the color rank. The Mayor passed down the line, accompanied by Brigadier-General Spicer. The regiment was then broken into column, and passed in review in common time, and, being marched back by the flank, were passed again in quick time. The music was badly handled on both occasions. The Drum-Major should read paragraphs 361 and 386, General Regulations of the

State. When the line was formed the second time, and the ranks opened, we noticed the regimental staff running between the ranks to take their position on the right. They should have passed by the rear. After the review, the officers were invited into the City Hall, after which Colonel Trafford exercised the regiment in the evolutions of the battalion according to Morris's Tactics, Lieutenant Tyson acting as Adjutant. The weather was very unfavorable for drilling, there being a high wind and much dust blowing about. The Lieutenant-Colonel did not repeat the commands in a sufficiently loud voice, and the right companies were consequently once or twice thrown out of place. The movements were very handsomely executed, but we wish Colonel Trafford would abandon Morris and drill only in Casey. We think drilling in Morris has ultimately the effect of relaxing the discipline of a regiment. We think that in marching by the flank, the men swing their arms almost too much, and it was amusing to hear the would-be critics among the spectators remarking upon the same. Judging from their remarks, the popular idea is that a soldier must carry his hands stiffly by his side, as if they were skewered, whereas the proper method is to allow the arm to hang naturally, without swinging. The Seventy-first was to have been escorted to their armory by the Thirty-seventh, but as this regiment was not at the City Hall until five o'clock, the Seventy-first did not wait for them.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—A drill of Company B of this regiment was held at the regimental armory, on Monday evening, the 30th ult. Captain W. W. Remmey was in command. The company turned out over fifty strong, and went through the drill very creditably, and at times they did excellently. It was only want of the proper effort which prevented them from doing so at all times. The drill was conducted with bayonets fixed, and, when a halt was ordered, there was a great deal of swaying the body and moving the piece. Company B is a very good company, but will serve to illustrate two things which are very common in the National Guard. First—The drill on Monday night should have been conducted more strictly, and the details more carefully attended to. It is true, however, that, as Captain Remmey got out of bed to come to the drill, every allowance should be made in this case; but we speak more particularly of the fact that far too many of even our best companies make their company drills either a play-time, or else hurry the matter through in a very slurring manner. Relaxation should be given in frequent rests, but each drill should be conducted with the most perfect preciseness. Secondly—We noticed that the captain, second lieutenant, most of the non-commissioned officers, as well as several of the members of this company, appeared on drill in citizens' pants. We are sorry to say that this lack of uniformity is observable in some of the best city regiments, and it is high time it was stopped. Soldiers, when in line, should present a uniform and not a piebald appearance. After the drill, First Sergeant Cullen was presented, on behalf of the company, with a very elegant watch as a testimonial of their esteem. The presentation speech was quite witty, being made by J. C. Haney. The sergeant replied in a most appropriate manner, and then invited the company to partake of some refreshments. The watch is a very elegant one, and was manufactured by Messrs. John Gowans & Co., of this city, and is worth \$300. It appears that the presentation arose from the following facts: In the competition for the Aspinwall medal, there were five members of this company who were entitled to it, and the matter being referred to the company, Sergeant Edwards was chosen as the recipient. About the same time the company offered a very handsome medal for the man who would recruit most men for the company. Sergeants Cullen and McMurray were candidates for this—Sergeant McMurray, however, receiving the medal, he bringing in twenty-two men, to Sergeant Cullen's sixteen, it was accordingly decided to present Sergeant Cullen with a testimonial, which was done as we have stated above. We noticed quite a number of artists in the ranks of this company, among whom were Nast and Board.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The last drill of the season of Company G, of this regiment, took place on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst. The drill, which was largely attended, was brought to an early close, and the members then proceeded to Union Hall, where a bountiful supper was in waiting, to which full justice was quickly done. After the viands had been discussed, speeches being in order, Captain Lamb, with a few preparatory remarks, introduced Lieutenant-Colonel Banks of the regiment, formerly the Captain of the company. The Colonel congratulated the company on their progress in drill, and increase in numbers, for which he gave great credit to the company officers. Speeches were also made by Captain Lamb, Lieutenant Wood, Sergeants Henderson and Hendrickson, Alderman Fisher, and others, from the tenor of whose remarks it appears that Company G, from being the smallest and feeblest company in the regiment, has, owing to the indefatigable exertions of the officers and a few faithful ones, grown so much in strength and efficiency that the company is now one of the best in the regiment, and striving to take the first position. There was an enthusiasm and a determination evinced by the members in this regard which cannot fail, if properly directed, to achieve the success for which they are striving. The speeches were interspersed by vocal selections, given in very fine style, by Messrs. Strong, Kirkman and Carolan. The officers of the company are, Captain, William Lamb; First Lieutenant, Geo. Taylor; Second Lieutenant, Wm. L. Wood.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—In pursuance of special orders from the Inspector-General, dated Albany, April 12, 1866, an inspection of this regiment, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with white gloves, will take place at the State arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Monday, May 7, 1866. Regimental line will be formed at eight o'clock P. M. precisely. Quartermaster Sinnott will provide the necessary quantity of arms. Enlisted men who have not yet received uniforms and equipments will parade with their respective companies in citizens' dress. Commandants of companies are hereby forbidden to allow, at any time (unless specially ordered), any non-commissioned officer or private, who has received a uniform, in the ranks in any part of citizens' dress. Such deficiency will be marked absent, and fined according to law. On the recommendation of the Inspector-General, Company H, Captain Daniel Dougherty commanding, has been organized and attached to the Seventy-seventh regiment. Field and staff officers of this regiment will hereafter, in all regimental drills and parades, appear with the new regulation hat and buff buckskin gloves.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—This regiment will receive new uniforms in a few weeks. The new uniform will be a chasseur one, of the regulation color, with artillery trimmings. An officers' drill took place on the 3d inst., at the regimental armory. Spectators were not admitted. The following officers have tendered their resignations: Captain Michael O. Boyle, in prison in Dublin, Ireland, on political charges; Captain John Powers, of Company K, and Lieutenant Hickey, of the same company. At an election held on the 26th ult., Major Thomas Clark, presiding, Michael Doran was unanimously

elected Captain of Company G. An election for Captain of Company D is ordered to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain Michael O. Boyle. The election will take place on Tuesday May 8th, at the regimental armory, at 8 o'clock P. M. Major Thomas Clark will preside. Lieutenant Maguire, of Company D, will probably receive the place.

LYON COURT-MARTIAL.—The charges preferred by Colonel Catlin against Captain George W. Lyon having been heard, both for the prosecution and defence, this part of the case is now closed. The Court is now engaged in taking the testimony of the defence, to the charges preferred against Captain Lyon by Lieutenant Hancock, of the Thirty-seventh regiment. The examinations of several of the witnesses in this case have been most tedious. The examination of Lieutenant Terry continued through upward of five nights. Lieutenant Stone, who is now being examined, has been examined and cross-examined for three successive nights. The Court will meet again, at the armory of the Seventh regiment, on the evening of the 7th inst., which will be the twenty-sixth evening they have been in session.

FIFTH DIVISION.—Major Nathan P. Hinman, Judge-Advocate of the Eighteenth brigade, Fifth division, N. G. S. N. Y., was tried before a Division Court-Martial, of which Brigadier-General Elias A. Brown, of the Thirtieth brigade, was President, on three charges and specifications. Singularly enough, although the accused was found guilty of several specifications, he was found not guilty of any of the charges, and accordingly was sentenced to be fined twenty-five cents for using improper language. Such a sentence looks very much like a joke, and we think quite unbecoming the dignity of a Division Court-Martial. If the offence was so trivial, a reprimand from his commanding officer would have been much more consistent with military usage. We shall have occasion again to refer to this Division Court-Martial, as illustrative of some points in military jurisprudence.

MILITIA IN CONGRESS.—There has been much apprehension among the officers and members of the New York National Guard lest the United States Militia Bill, introduced and advocated by Senator Wilson, should destroy our State system. General Geo. S. Batcheller, Inspector-General of the State, has received a letter from Senator E. D. Morgan, to whom he had written on the subject, from which we make the following quotation: "I have conferred with the Military Committee, and New York will probably be excepted from the provisions thereof, should it become a law." This exception is highly complimentary to the State, and was favorably considered by the Senate Military Committee, after an examination of General Batcheller's late report.

SECOND BRIGADE.—A Court-Martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies of commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers in this brigade, since the last Court-Martial, has been ordered. The Court will consist of Colonel F. A. Conkling, of the Eighty-fourth regiment, as President; Lieutenant-Colonel John Beattie, of the Third regiment, and Captain Bandmann, of the Sixth regiment, as members; P. J. Joachimsen, Judge-Advocate. The Court will convene for organization on Tuesday, May 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the armory of the Eighty-fourth regiment, corner of Broadway and Fourth street. All returns of adjutants of regiments are to be handed to the President of the Court, on or before the above-mentioned day.

FIELD MUSIC.—At many of the battalion drills we have witnessed this season, we have been compelled to listen to a great deal of drumming, good, bad and indifferent. A drum is eminently a martial instrument, but we think sounds best when accompanied by a file. The drum and file together make most inspiring music, and good enough for any soldier. The field music of the Fifth regiment is very good, and the bugles and drums together have a very fine effect. We wish our regimental commanders would attend to this matter, so that we should have at least two files in each regiment.

SECOND INDEPENDENT BATTALION N. J. R. C.—The first field day of this new organization took place at Carlstadt, Bergen Co., N. J., on Tuesday, April 24th. There were present four companies of fifteen files front. Major A. B. McKeon was in command, and exercised the battalion in several evolutions according to Casey's Tactics, which were creditably executed; some mistakes were made, but we forbear criticising the first attempt. The target firing was good, about every fourth shot being a good one.

EXAMINING BOARD.—This Board has closed its present session, although it is expected to meet in this city some time in June next. Seven officers were ordered to appear before the Board, but six of them, having a correct estimate of their own incompetency, as well as a due estimate of the justice and discernment of the Board, declined the encounter, and respectfully tendered their resignations. The seventh officer, having been duly notified, and having failed either to appear or make any excuse for his failure to do so, was passed upon by default.

TEN-YEAR LIMITATION LAW.—The following extract from the bill which has passed the New York Legislature consigns to the retired list several of the old officers of the National Guard, unless they are re-elected:

Sec. 93. It is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "If any commissioned officer shall have become or shall hereafter become incapable of performing the duties of his office, and any commissioned officer who shall have served in the same grade for the continuous period of ten years, shall be placed on the supernumerary list and withdrawn from active service and command."

FIFTH REGIMENT.—The drum corps of this regiment, on the evening of the 1st inst., presented Drum-Major Berchert, of this regiment, with an elegant gold medal, the day being his forty-second birthday. The regimental band and drum corps of the Eighth regiment were present, and, after partaking of a collation, passed a very jovial evening, the entertainment continuing well on toward morning.

THIRD REGIMENT.—This regiment, which is now in a very flourishing condition, should be provided with an armory at once. Five hundred uniforms have been issued to the regiment, but recruiting has been so rapid that already one hundred and fifty more are needed. It is to be hoped that a regiment which exhibits so much vitality will not be neglected by the proper authorities.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—At an election held in Company F (6th) of this regiment, on Monday evening, 1st inst., Corporal C. H. Cadwell was elected Sergeant, vice J. H. Haws, resigned; Private L. L. Hamersley, was elected Corporal, Vice Cadwell, promoted. After the election the newly elected non-commissioned officers invited those present to a collation.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—A Court-Martial, to consist of Colonel M. T. McMahon, Sixty-ninth regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Gould Thorpe, Fourth regiment, and Major Casper Krenkle, of the Eleventh regiment, will assemble at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment, on the evening of the 5th inst. The object of the court is more especially to excuse delinquent officers, but, from our knowledge of the

officers who compose the court, we have but little doubt that ample justice will be accorded to those to whom it is due. Captain Frank Otis, Twenty-second regiment, is to act as Judge-Advocate.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant A. H. Wray, of this regiment, resigned his commission April 22, 1866. Lieutenant Wray is in the office of the Inspector-General of the State, and acted as Aide-de-Camp to General Batcheller in his inspections of the regiments in the City of New York.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Colonel A. N. Wakefield, of this regiment, has been dismissed from the National Guard by sentence of a General Court-Martial.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel W. H. Farrar will be required to make his reply to the quo warrants writ, which has been served on him, within twenty days.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, {
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 30, 1866. }
The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending April 28, 1866:

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Frederick Borchert, captain, March 17, 1866, original vacancy.
Charles A. Reynolds, first lieutenant, March 17, 1866, original vacancy.
John McAuliffe, second lieutenant, April 24, 1866, original vacancy.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
William Thurman, surgeon, March 7, 1866, vice C. F. A. Haase, resigned.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
A. C. Judson, captain, April 23, 1866, vice S. U. Lennox, resigned.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Joseph L. Whiting, chaplain, April 18, 1866, vice P. Stiffen, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
George C. Giessen, Jr., first lieutenant, April 2, 1866, vice A. Basford, resigned.
Leon A. Canter, second lieutenant, April 2, 1866, vice Giessen, promoted.
Charles J. McGorran, second lieutenant, April 3, 1866, vice S. C. Bradway, resigned.
Robert Bascom Smith, April 12, 1866, vice Wm. Dyatt, resigned.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
William Cuff, captain, April 18, 1866, vice P. H. Briggs, resigned.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Richard M. Hinds, first lieutenant, January 10, 1866, vice E. J. Root, promoted.
David A. Mabie, second lieutenant, January 10, 1866, vice W. C. Oakley, removed from district.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Joseph Lee, captain, March 29, 1866, vice J. H. Preston, resigned.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Wilson Smead, captain, March 30, 1866, original vacancy.
George Loop, first lieutenant, March 30, 1866, original vacancy.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Charles R. Maxon, engineer, October 1, 1865, vice Ira Spencer, resigned.
Augustus S. Preston, adjutant, October 1, 1865, vice J. H. Page, removed from State.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Francis A. Madden, second lieutenant, April 10, 1866, vice John E. Flint, promoted.
James B. Jones, second lieutenant, April 17, 1866, vice J. H. Williams, resigned.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
John McInnes, captain, March 31, 1866, original vacancy.
Peter Grant, first lieutenant, March 31, 1866, original vacancy.
Joseph Ross, second lieutenant, March 31, 1866, original vacancy.

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Silas A. Ingham, surgeon, March 24, 1866, original vacancy.
Joseph H. Heath, captain, March 22, 1866, vice E. D. Manchester, resigned.

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Horace Buchanan, adjutant, October 29, 1865, original vacancy.
Loton B. Knapp, quartermaster, February 15, 1866, original vacancy.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Edgar Stone, first lieutenant, April 2, 1866, vice Wm. Euland, declined to serve.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.
Anthony Hartman captain, March 23, 1866, vice G. B. Elmore, resigned.
Charles Atkinson, first lieutenant, April 5, 1866, vice T. A. Craig, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, {
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 30, 1866. }
The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending April 28, 1866:

April 27th, Third regiment of cavalry, John Wessell, captain, term of service expired.
April 27th, Sixth regiment, Joseph Stewart, captain, declined.
April 27th, Tenth regiment, John Van Buren, second lieutenant, absent from district.
April 27th, Eighteenth regiment, James Delany, first lieutenant, declined.
April 27th, Fortieth regiment, Daniel S. Read, major, declined.
April 27th, Sixty-ninth regiment, John H. Williams, quartermaster, declined.
April 27th, Sixty-ninth regiment, Thomas P. Powers, captain, physical disability.
April 27th, Sixty-ninth regiment, Edward Hare, captain, term of service expired.
April 27th, Sixty-ninth regiment, Michael O'Keefe, captain, term of service expired.
April 27th, Sixty-ninth regiment, John H. Ryan, second lieutenant, term of service expired.
April 27th, Eightieth regiment, O. B. Gifford, captain, removal from district.
April 27th, Eighty-third regiment, H. Baumes, captain, removal from district.
April 27th, Eighty-third regiment, John F. Vedder, removal from district.
April 27th, Ninety-fifth regiment, R. F. Burgoyne, captain, declined.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. W., WATERTOWN, MASS.—General Orders No. 56, A. O. O., War Department, August 12, 1861, directs that until the last day of January, 1863, enlistments in the Regular Army shall be for the period of three years. The enlistments in 1863 were for five years.

YPSILANTI, MICH.—You will not be required to pass an examination. General Schenck's Bill has been defeated.

MISSOURIAN.—The headquarters of the military order of the Loyal Legion, United States, are at present in Philadelphia, Pa. In our issue of February 24th, we published some extracts from the Constitution of the Order. If you desire to establish a commandery, you should communicate on the subject with Colonel S. B. Wylie Mitchell, N. W. corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

THE report of the Provost-Marshal-General has just been issued. With the exception of a few items of no public interest, we present it verbatim:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1866.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR:—The act of Congress creating the office of provost-marshal-general was approved March 3, 1863. I was appointed to it March 17, 1863. Within a few weeks from that date the network of the organization, adopted under the law, was extended over the loyal States, and counties and towns of the same; and the principal duties of the bureau, to wit: the arrest of deserters, enrolment of the National forces for draft, and the enlistment of Volunteers had been commenced.

When the bureau was put in operation the strength of the Army was deemed inadequate for offensive operation. Nearly 400,000 recruits were required to bring the regiments and companies then in service up to the legal and necessary standard. Disaster had been succeeded by inactivity, and the safety of the country depended on speedy and continued reinforcement of the Army. The insufficiency of the system of recruitment previously pursued had been demonstrated, and the Army was diminishing by the ordinary casualties of war, but more rapidly by the expiration of the terms for which the troops were engaged to serve. The General Government, through this bureau, assumed direct control of the business which had heretofore been transacted mainly by the State governments. The provost-marshals of the several Congressional districts, aided by a commissioner and surgeon in each, were recruiting officers. Springing directly from the people, and at the same time exercising the authority and representing the necessities and wishes of the Government, they reached the masses, and were able, without abating the requirements of the conscription, to promote volunteering, and to examine, enlist, muster, clothe, and forward recruits as fast as they could be obtained. The quotas of districts and sub-districts were made known. Each locality was advised of the number it was required to furnish, and in the event of failure that the draft would follow. This system (though administered under difficulties and discouragements, further alluded to in the full report) met the wants of the service. Recruits were rapidly obtained by voluntary enlistment or draft, and such strict regard was paid to their physical fitness before accepting them as greatly to reduce the enormous loss on account of discharges for physical disability which had prevailed during the first two years of the war. The following is a condensed summary of the results of the operations of this bureau from its organization to the close of the war:

1. By means of a full and exact enrolment of all persons liable to conscription under the law of March 3d and its amendments, a complete exhibit of the military resources of the loyal States, in men, was made, showing an aggregate number of 2,254,063, not including 1,000,516 soldiers actually under arms when hostilities ceased.

2. One million one hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and twenty-one men were raised, at an average cost (on account of recruitment, exclusive of bounties) of \$9.84 per man, while the cost of recruiting 1,356,593 raised prior to the organization of the bureau was \$34.01 per man. A saving of over seventy cents on the dollar in the cost of raising troops was thus effected under this bureau, notwithstanding the increase in the price of subsistence, transportation, rents, etc., during the last two years of the war. [Item: The number above given does not embrace the naval credits allowed under the eighth section of the act of July 4, 1864, nor credits for drafted men who paid commutation, the recruits for the Regular Army, nor the credits allowed by the Adjutant-General subsequent to May 25, 1863, for the men raised prior to that date.]

3. Seventy-six thousand five hundred and twenty-six deserters were arrested and returned to the Army. The vigilance and energy of the officers of the bureau, in this line of the business, put an effectual check to the wide-spread evil of desertion, which, at one time, impaired so seriously the numerical strength and efficiency of the Army.

4. The quotas of men furnished by the various parts of the country were equalized, and a proportionate share of military service secured from each, thus removing the very serious inequality of recruitment, which had arisen during the first two years of the war, and, which, when the bureau was organized, had become an almost insuperable obstacle to the further progress of raising troops.

5. Records were completed showing minutely the physical condition of 1,014,776 of the men examined, and tables of great scientific and professional value have been compiled from this date.

6. The casualties in the entire military force of the Nation during the war of the Rebellion, as shown by the official muster-rolls and

monthly returns, have been compiled with, in part, this result:

KILLED IN ACTION OR DIED OF WOUNDS WHILE IN SERVICE.	
Commissioned officers.....	5,221
Enlisted men.....	90,963
DIED OF DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.	
Commissioned officers.....	2,321
Enlisted men.....	162,329
Total loss in service.....	280,739

These figures have been carefully compiled from the complete official files of muster-rolls and monthly returns, but yet entire accuracy is not claimed for them, as errors and omissions to some extent doubtless prevailed in the rolls and returns. Deaths (from wounds or disease contracted in service) which occurred after the men left the Army, are not included in these figures.

7. The system of recruitment established by the bureau under the laws of Congress, if permanently adopted (with such improvements as experience may suggest), will be capable of maintaining the numerical strength and improving the character of the Army in time of peace, or of promptly and economically rendering available the National forces to any required extent in time of war.

8. Through the instrumentality of this bureau, the was disseminated throughout the loyal States, a knowledge of the routine of business in the various bureaus of the War Department, which was essential to intelligent and effective cooperation in the recruitment (through popular effort) of the armies of the Republic. The extension of the bureau over the country brought together the Government and the people by closer ties, nurtured that mutual confidence and reliance through which the civil war was brought to a successful termination, and developed a consciousness of National strength which will promote future peace and prosperity.

9. The results under the act for enrolment and draft were attained without cost to the Government. The bureau never asked or required an appropriation of money for these purposes. There were raised by its own operations, in conformity to law, \$26,366,316.78. Out of this sum all the expenses of enrolment and draft, and additional ones called for by special laws, were met. A balance of no less than \$9,300,105.64 remained (January 1, 1866) to the credit of the bureau, in the Treasury of the United States. The foundations of the success of the bureau, which I have controlled under your orders and supervision, have been: First, the hearty cooperation of the civil officers of the different States, sustained by the elevated loyalty and earnestness of the masses of the people; second, the judicious legislation of Congress.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

THE Charleston Courier says: "We must confess to experiencing a feeling of pride at chronicling the report of American officers being engaged by the Chilians and Peruvians in directing the construction of shore batteries to resist the attacks of the Spanish fleet. It speaks well for the superior ability and skill of Americans. The number of our countrymen thus engaged is not stated, although we have reason to believe it is not small. In the official reports of the naval fight which took place in the Bay of Concord, in February, it will be remembered that two of those documents were signed by Americans. The officer mentioned in connection with the shore batteries is said to be an ex-Confederate who had much naval experience on the Potomac river. Thus we witness the indomitable thirst for adventure inculcated by a campaign of war."

THE President has approved the joint resolution of Congress appointing the following named persons managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, under the provisions and conditions of the third section of the act approved March 23, 1866. Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Frederick Smyth, of New Hampshire, of the first class, to serve six years; Lewis B. Gunckel, of Ohio, Jay Cook, of Pennsylvania, and P. Joseph Osterhaus, of Missouri, of the second class, to serve four years; John H. Martindale, of New York, Horatio G. Stebbins, of California, and George H. Walker, of Wisconsin, of the third class, to serve two years.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL Brice, in response to interrogations from Hon. Roscoe Conkling relative to the equalization of bounties, has written an argument against the adoption of the measure. So far, every officer who has been called upon for facts which would throw light upon the subject, has shown beyond controversy that at the present time, at least, it would be ruinous to the interests of the Government to pass a law for the equalization of bounties, and in several instances the officers have placed prominently before Congress the fact that, should such a law be passed, one-fourth or more of the sum, should an appropriation be made, would go to specu-

lators, who for a mere song have bought up soldiers' discharge papers, and are here now, urging the equalization of bounties. Perhaps not one-half the sum would ever reach those who are the nominal beneficiaries under the proposed law.

AMERICAN MACHINERY ABROAD.

The London Times, and the largest English newspapers are printed by Hoe's presses. American reapers and other agricultural implements take the lead in England, and our sewing-machines may now be found in every well-ordered British household. The Court Journal, in a recent issue, describes a handsome sewing-machine which has been made for an English lady of high rank. We quote the paragraph:

"As the sewing-machine has been advanced gradually from purely manufacturing uses to a household position, and thence to an adjunct of the duties of a refined home, Messrs. GROVER & BAKER, of 150 Regent street, have wisely catered for the supply in a more elegant form, and the machines they have now brought before the public present the appearance of cabinets, and are made in various woods. This firm has just completed a machine, designed and ornamented expressly for a lady of rank, which surpasses, for elegance, anything of the kind ever seen. The table and stand are of satin wood, inlaid with tulip wood, with carved border, and richly gilt. The machine itself is silver-plated, inlaid with pearl, and most delicately tinted. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, as perfection."

There is quite a controversy going on in another English periodical, *The Queen*, with regard to the qualities and advantages of the different American sewing-machines. A correspondent of the last-mentioned paper, writes: "I am happy to inform 'Perplexity' that I have been using one of GROVER & BAKER's machines for the last six months. I cannot speak too highly of the beauty of the work, nor of the perfect ease with which it is used (not so hard as the pedals of the harp); a child of five years can work it. If 'Perplexity' will inclose her card to the editress of *The Queen* I will have much pleasure in letting her try my machine."

—Home Journal.

REV. DR. TYNG'S LETTER.

St. George's Rectory, April 5, 1866.

Florence Sewing Machine Co.:

Mrs. TYNG desires me to express for her the great satisfaction with which she has used your machine, which she regards as singularly compact and simple, very easily managed and worked, and possessing in the Reversible Feed a peculiarity of great efficiency and value. I shall be excused for saying that her great skill and ability in the use of these machines gives important value to her testimony.

Your friend and servant,
STEPHEN H. TYNG.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

ORDWAY—GODWIN.—In Richmond, Va., on Thursday, April 19th, by Rev. G. T. Dashiell, ALBERT ORDWAY, late Colonel Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, to MISS MARIETTA B. GODWIN, of Fairfax County, Va. No cards.

BLOUNT—BENTING.—In Brooklyn, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, on Monday, April 3rd, by Rev. Mr. Putnam, E. BENTING, Jr., late Captain Fifth New York Cavalry, to Miss E. V. BENTING, daughter of William Benting, Esq.

DIED.

SEWELL.—On Sunday evening, April 22d, at 10 minutes to 11 o'clock, GEORGE SEWELL, beloved and infant son of George Sewell, U. S. N., aged 11 months and 5 days.

Heaven hath one angel more,
And earth one flower less. E. S.

MIRTHFULNESS, WIT, FUN, etc., illustrated; To the Boys; Music, its Influence; OUR NATIONAL CURSE; Sitting by the Fire; Business Colleges for Ladies; New Books; To Correspondents, etc., in May No. PIRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

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From the Edinburgh Review.

[The following is an extract from the article referred to in the above notice of the Boston Transcript.]

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